llen heir to immense wealth. After a ... stance, however, he returned, and ... to conduct himself in such a way that ... lieved he had secured the estates, and ... the enjoyment of their large revenues.
... is a very prevalent rumor that West was ... two or three years ago to his cousin, ... Cabe, a beautiful and amiable young ... Sussex County. West, it is said, had ... id his addresses to her, but her friends ... posed to the match. One report says ... deceived the girl away and was married ... n Philadelphia, and that subsequently he ... that the clergyman who had performed ... mony was one of his friends who had ... d the character for the occasion, and ... e was not his wife. Thereupon, it ... her said, he left her in terrible an... with a baby to take care of. Another ... says that he was actually married to ... usin, but that he prevailed on the ... ady who was very pious, to believe that ... union was wicked because of too close ... guinity. Another report says that this ... story is without foundation. I am dis... o think there is some truth in it.
... yer of Milford says that some time ago ... went to an aged negress residing near that ... and asked her whether she had not had ... army a son who had perished at Gettys... The old woman said she had. Thereupon ... prevailed upon her to sign certain papers ... g bounty for money, and to hand them over ... West wrote to Washington, and pre... claim for $200. In the mean time the old ... a talked of the fine gentleman who had ... o see her, and laid plans for the expendi... of the bounty. Some time, however, ... d, and the old woman grew impatient. She ... to the lawyer in question, and he wrote to ... ington in time to stop the payment to ... When West found that he had been cir... mented, he went to the old lady, gave her ... and got her to sign another pa... uthorizing him to draw the money. The ... r, however, was too smart for him, and ... to Washington in person, and got the ... y before West could use his new authoriza...
... er West set fire to the room, with the view ... loding the powder which he had deposited ... floor, he remained around long enough ... that his scheme had failed. Then he got ... the freight train bound north, and went as ... Delmar. Thence he walked to Salisbury, ... where he arrived during the forenoon. He ... d the Peninsular House, kept by Mr. ... , and booked himself as George Williams. ... ld the clerk that he had just arrived from ... ar, whither he had travelled on the night ... He had on a long, heavy overcoat and ... pantaloons. He wore a large slouch hat, ... down over his head. A white kerchief ... ed the lower part of his face, and a pair of ... ckes rested on his nose. He inquired for ... Tracy, and on that gentleman's arrival, ... to speak with him in private. The land... at once granted his request. West said ... e wanted board for four or five weeks, and ... to know what were Mr. Tracy's terms. ... racy told him, and thereupon West said ... he had a confidential communication to ...
... was a Government detective. Counterfeit ... ons of $1,000 bonds of the Union Pacific ... oad were in circulation, and he was one of ... y-eight detectives sent out by the Trea... Department to ferret out the guilty parties. ... Treasury had discovered that the counter... g was done somewhere near Philadelphia. ... concluded the interview by saying that ... Tracy might think him a person of little im... ance, but when he knew who he was he ... d change his opinion materially.
... the afternoon, Mr. Tracy's suspicions were ... sed, and he sought an interview with his ... Mr. Tracy asked to be furnished with ... proof that his boarder was really a Gov... ment detective, as on former occasions he ... suffered in pocket through the rascality of ... who had represented themselves as such. ... said that he had injured his foot and lost ... baggage and papers in the recent accident on ... Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail... He offered to pay his board in advance, ... said he would furnish proof in a day or two ... is being what he represented himself.
... est remained in his room all day Thursday, ... studiously avoided coming in contact with ... one. On Friday morning he sent for Mr. ... , paid his bill, and said he was going by ... next train, and would be back, perhaps, next ... anyhow next week.
... Mr. Tracy," he said, "it is necessary that ... ld disguise myself, as I am going on a very ... ate mission." Thereupon he changed sui... articles of apparel and departed.
... ter the dreadful crime had come to light ... ge Williams, the guest of Mr. Tracy, was ... identified as West, the murderer and day... ooch Turner.
... o-day West is rational, but depressed. ... ment for several of our most distinguish... yers, but so far as I can learn receives ... couragement to hope from them. If ... raise funds, which he is trying to do, ... o doubt secure counsel. In that case ... robable that the plea of self-defence will ... up.

Cod Liver Oil.
... zard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARRIED.

... RD—DELPIT—In Waukegan, Ill., at the residence of the bride's cousin, S. I. Bradbury, by Rev. ... J. Weston Bird, of Menominee, Mich., to Miss ... Louise Delpit, of Whitestown, N. Y.
... BARY—READ—At the residence of the bride's ... Mr. L. R. Read, at Blackberry, Ill., Ossian ... of Chicago, to Miss Melissa Read.
... Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

... EWART—At the residence of her father, 289 S... ... Fanny Elizabeth, second daughter of J. ... aged 25 years.
... neral from her late residence, on Friday morning. ... Friends of the family are invited to attend. ... Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.
... YOUNG—On Christmas, of scarlet fever, little Fan... daughter of Mrs. Camilla Young, aged 4 ye... 10 months.
... neral service from residence of her step-fath... M. Hartwick, at Oak Park, Friday, 27th inst., ... rter before 10 o'clock. Friends respectfully invited.
... VANS—On the morning of Dec. 24, of apoplexy, ... n C. Evans, in the 73d year of his age. ... neral services at his late residence, 228 Warren-... Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m.
... Louisville papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

...IL PAINTINGS

THE SALE OF
...ALEX. VON WENDT'S COLLECTION,
...W ON EXHIBITION AT 288 STATE-S...
WILL BE SOLD
...Friday Afternoon at 2 o'cloc... and evening at 7 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

..., 2,000 Volumes of
...ISCELLANEOU...
AND
...LASSICAL BOOK...
AT AUCTION,
... FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer...

TEAS
AT AUCTION.
...PORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFM... SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock
Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and ... Water-st., New York.
... order of the importer, 15,000 packages choice ... n Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Gol... chongs, and Japans. ... atalogues and samples will be ready at the office of ... tioneer on and after the 2d of January, and ... ocean two days previous to sale.

By HARRISON & CO.
...rtgagee's Sal...
At No. 2... ... will, on Saturday... Madison-st., under foreclosure ... of Furniture, Saloon ... at 9½ o'clock, the ... ting of ELEGANT ... contained in above store ... and Chamber Sets, CHAMBER FURNITURE, such as ... egant stock, and sale peremptory. Tables, Mattresses, ...
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers ... South Canal...

PAWNBROKER'S SA...
... will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, ... balance of forfeited pledges for the current ... evening and every evening at 7 o'clock, ...
A. GOLDSMID, ... 484 Sta...

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872. NUMBER 130.

STATIONERY.

PAPER,
Blank Books and Stationery,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
STATIONERS,
Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO.
Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.
The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
63 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE ADAMS
EXPRESS COMPANY
Will commence to transact their general business on and after this date at
120 & 122 Dearborn-st.,
Between Madison and Washington-sts.
The Branch Office
At 55 West Washington-st.
Will continue to receive and forward all matters as before. ANSON GORTON, Agent.
Chicago, Dec. 26, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
163 East Washington-st.

DIG
Out, and send in for collection your claims of every description. We have an attorney in every town in the country, and will collect or no charges. Merchants will find it to their interest to investigate. Send for circular. FRAZIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 E. Madison-st.

Money to Loan
On first-class Chicago property; $5,000 in hand.
MEAD & COE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES
I will sell 4,000 and buy at market price.
R. D. STILES,
130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. DEAN,
Solicits and fills orders for
Job Printing,
AT HIS NEW OFFICE,
No. 7 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED.
Fifty to 200 m feet upper grades seasoned pine lumber, 1, 1¼, 1½, ... Address "LUMBER," care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

MEETINGS.

I. O. of O. F.
A regular meeting of Adriel Encampment, No. 106, I. O. O. F., will be held this evening at their hall, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., for election of officers and payment of dues. Every member is requested to be present.
W. FRELEAVEN, C. P.
W. C. JENNINGS, Scribe.

Masonic.
The members of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. & A. M. are requested to attend the annual communication Friday evening, Dec. 27, 1872, for the purpose of electing officers, paying dues, and alteration of the by-laws. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address
CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. Box 3370, New York City.

Rogers' and Westenholm's Fine Pocket Cutlery,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FLOWERS
FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.
WM. T. SHEPHERD, Florist,
At Roddin & Hamilton's, State and Washington-sts.

At Israel's Pharmacy,
88 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, can be found a beautiful selection of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FOR SALE.
A third interest in a SAW-MILL AND LUMBER YARD at Winona, Minnesota, doing a prosperous business. For particulars address
WILLIAM MITCHEL, Winona, Minn.

BOB-SLEIGHS!
One pair heavy bob-sleighs. Also some fine cutters for sale, cheap, at 176 West Adams-st.

Subscriptions Received
For all the LEADING DAILIES, at
RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

MORE HORRORS.

Fall of a Church Floor at Williamsport, Pa.

Three Hundred Men, Women, and Children Precipitated Into the Basement.

The Broken Timbers Take Fire, and a Holocaust Threatened.

The Flames Extinguished in Time to Prevent a Sickening Tragedy.

Fourteen Persons Killed, and Forty or Fifty More or Less Wounded.

An Immense Snow Slide in Utah—Seven Teams and Teamsters Carried Away.

The Roofs of Two Factories in Philadelphia Give Way.

Eight Mechanics Seriously Injured.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 26.—Last evening, the Sabbath School attached to the Baptist Church at Newberry, in the Seventh Ward of this city, assembled to participate in the ceremonies of Christmas night. Some three hundred men, women, and children were present. The exercises of the occasion had commenced, and Mr. Kinsloe, of this city, was making an address when the floor gave way, precipitating the whole assemblage into the cellar below.

The church was constructed with an upper audience-room, and it was in this that the congregation had assembled. The interior dimensions of the floor are 26 feet in width and 40 feet in length. There was a centre girth with joists thickly placed on each side, and through the centre from above were two bolts connecting with this main girth.

Evidently the weight of those assembled sprung the truss-beams, and the supports slipping out of their places, caused the terrible catastrophe. This was evident from the fact that the timbers were not broken. The gas-pipe, two inches in diameter, which was beneath the centre girth, was bent double by the immense weight. When the crash came there went up a heart-rending wail of mangled humanity. Children wildly shrieked for their parents and the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air. To add to the horror, the oil lamps of the edifice ignited and bid fair to destroy all in a general conflagration. Those outside worked with a will, and used every possible effort to rescue the living. The church was now on fire, but, providentially, the flames could be reached and were speedily extinguished. Before the floor sank many of those within were able to reach the windows and leaped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. At 11 o'clock p. m. the dead bodies were removed.

The following is a list of the killed:

John Ritchie,
Boyd Mehaffy,
Mrs. Duncan Campbell and two children,
A child of C. V. S. McGinnis,
Miss Sallie Moffit,
Miss Mary Fisher,
Miss Lizzie Boskin,
Miss Grace Seaman,
Miss Tillie Reader,
A boy named Shuman,
A child of John Rubb, and
Mrs. John Wilkinson.

There were some forty or fifty wounded, many of them seriously. Some will probably die.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26.—At Little Cottonwood, near Central City, a terrible snow-slide occurred to-day, six to eight feet of snow having fallen in the last two days. At about half-past 2 this afternoon, an avalanche, 600 feet wide and twelve deep, came down, crossing the stage road, carrying away from eight to ten teams and teamsters, taking them 1,500 feet across Cottonwood Creek. Two teamsters have been shovleled out alive but badly bruised. Four more, known to be buried, have not been rescued, and it is thought it will be impossible to find them before spring, although 100 to 200 men are at work shovelling. All the trains in the line of the avalanche were swept away. The names of the men have not yet been ascertained. Eight mules were dug out, some dead, some with legs broken, and others severely bruised. Several were afterwards shot.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—At about 11 o'clock this morning, 400 feet of the roof of Whitney's foundry fell in from the weight of the snow. Ordinarily from 100 to 200 persons are employed in the building that fell, but at the time of the accident they were engaged elsewhere, and only two workmen were buried in the ruins—Michael Collins and Gilbert Kelly. They were rescued and found to have received a few flesh wounds, caused by falling bricks.

This afternoon, the roof of Winche's spike mills, corner of Canal and Poland streets, fell in, through the weight of the snow, injuring the following persons: John Dougherty, back broken; Charles Tilton, cut in head; Andrew McGovern, head and shoulder sprained; Alexander Kinney, arm and shoulder sprained; John Kelly, face and head badly burned; Charles Coleman, arm sprained. The roof took fire from the furnace, but was soon extinguished.

NEW YORK.

Wrestling Match—Attempted Jail Delivery—Boot Blacks' Christmas—Skating—The Irish-Anderson Poisoning Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The body of the wealthy courtesan, Hettie Adams, who was drowned on Monday night by her runaway coach plunging into the East River, has been visited at the Morgue by respectable relatives of the deceased, whose names, by request, are not published. The valuable property of the woman will be turned over to her father, but he will accept it only on condition that all shall be converted into cash and given to some charitable institution. The deceased abandoned a good home without cause, except her own inclination, and proved to be irreclaimable.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—In the wrestling match at the Varieties yesterday, for $500, which lasted an hour and ten minutes, Harry Grace was declared the winner over Homer Lane, the champion of America.

The keeper of the Jefferson Market Prison last night discovered an attempt on the part of two of the inmates, Busby and Heaton, to escape. They had made a heavy breach in the wall of their cell. After a sharp encounter they were safely locked up.

The newsboys, bootblacks and *gamins* in the lower part of the city were given a dinner yesterday by Wm. M. Fleis.

It is estimated that upward of 35,000 persons were on the skating pond in Central Park yesterday.

John Erratta was stabbed, and Louis, his brother, was shot in a fight in an Italian saloon last night.

In the Irish-Anderson case, the jury disagreed. It is understood they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. Both Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson were bailed.

Mayor Hall proposes a public reception to Judges Campbell and Kennedy, of New Orleans.

Judge Tuppen, to-day, directed the issue of a mandamus, directing the King's County Supervisors to levy the canal deficiency tax of 3¼ mills in this year's tax levy.

Mr. Washburne, United States Minister to France, intends sailing from this port on Saturday.

The funeral of the late Judge Slosson took place this morning at the Reformed Church, Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. In consequence of the prevailing storm, the remains will be kept in the church until to-morrow, when they will be removed to Greenwood.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The German Emigration Association of this city, to-day, received further orders from the home organization of a similar name relative to the German farmers and mechanics about to emigrate to this country. The home organization to effect this purpose is said now to number 82,000 persons, and it is proposed to form a union with the National Agricultural Laborers' Union of London. This latter Association has a membership of 200,000. It is contemplated when the season opens to send at least half a million of German and English farmers and mechanics to various points in the New World, but mainly to the United States. Both these associations have for their principal object the relief of the present over-crowded labor market, and the German organization has a paid-up capital of £3,000 to carry out their plan. It is proposed, among other things, to urge legislation by the American Congress for the better protection of emigrants. A Commission will leave Bremen in the middle of January for the purpose of purchasing land for large colonies, who contemplate emigrating in the spring, and also to make a report on the particular section of the United States, both for climate and soil, which is best adapted to the Germans.

AN INDIAN MYTH.

There are several parties now here from the Territory of Montana, who are prepared to show to the satisfaction of Congress that there is no such tribe in existence known as the "*Teton*" Sioux, for whose benefit an appropriation of $900,000 was asked for last year, and for whom a further appropriation of $200,000 is provided for in the Indian Appropriation bill, which has just passed the House. These parties propose to file sworn affidavits with the Senate Appropriation Committee showing that the disbursement of the moneys to the so-called tribe, especially under the agency of Superintendent Viall, lately removed to make way for one of Senator Harlan's friends, to-wit.: the Rev. J. Wright, of Iowa, were made on fraudulent vouchers.

THE CHATTANOOGA POST OFFICE.

Senator Brownlow and the Tennessee Congressional delegation, severally, have raised such a storm with the President over the Chattanooga Postmastership, that he has determined to remove Sam Bard and reappoint the incumbent whom Bard temporarily relieved. This course, it is thought, will relieve the Senate from the unpleasantness that might arise over the motion to reconsider Bard's confirmation made at the instance of Brownlow, and now pending.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MINISTER ORR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Minister to Russia, called, to-day, upon the President, with whom he had a long interview. He expects to sail for St. Petersburgh in January.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

Paymaster Henry R. Reese, United States Army, who was charged with irregularities in his accounts, and sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders, and to be suspended from rank and duty for four months, has had the latter portion of his sentence remitted by the President, and will be restored to duty.

REVENUE ECONOMY.

The President on Tuesday signed the bill to reduce the expenses and offices of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which passed Congress a few days ago, and the work of putting the new law into practical operation will be commenced immediately. There are about seventeen different kinds of stamps to be prepared before the new law goes into effect, but work upon them will be commenced without delay.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

In the case of Alexander A. Semmes, United States Navy, tried in January last for inflicting cruel and unlawful punishment upon persons under his command, for the abuse of his official powers, and for oppressive and inhuman conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, while he was in command of the United States steamer Portsmouth, found guilty and sentenced to be suspended from duty and rank for three years, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, the President has remitted that portion of his sentence which suspended him from rank and duty, and he will again be ordered to duty by the Department. The severe reprimand which he received, however, by the Secretary at the time, stands on record, it being announced therein that, if the sentence of the Court had been severer, the Department would not have failed to approve it.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.

The President closed his office at noon to-day, until the 2d of January.

OUT OF WATER.

Buffalo in a Precarious Condition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Strong easterly wind, accompanied by a snow-storm, for the last forty-eight hours, has driven the water out of the Niagara River into the lake, until the supply pipes of the city water works are entirely above water, and the city reservoir is empty. The railways are greatly embarrassed in procuring water for their engines. All manufactories depending on the city water works have suspended operations. In case of fire there would be great damage.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The derangement of the water works here is causing great anxiety among the citizens. The real cause of the trouble has not been ascertained. Some think the mouth of the tunnel is choked with ice. The citizens in various localities have organized into patrol companies as a preventive against fire to-night. The *Commercial* and *Courier* printing offices were obliged to draw water from the creek to get off their papers. All places of business requiring steam, and which are supplied by the city water works have stopped, causing a loss to thousands of operatives. The water-wheels of the mills at Black Rock are several feet of water.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—Dr. Anthony G. Lawton, a native of Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., who had practised medicine here since 1849, and in the meantime published a number of scientific books, among which was a treatise entitled, "The Science of Health," died in this city last evening, aged 65 years. He was never married, and during nearly all the long period of his residence here, has been the solitary occupant of a house owned by himself. Leading a blameless life of extreme frugality, as regarded his ministrations to his own needs, but gratuitously bestowing much of his time to the professional care of the sick poor, who will sadly miss him, he had many friends and no enemies.

Murderous Ending to a Game of Cards.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. Dec. 26.—In Lafayette township, this county, yesterday, James Baker and Samuel Carpenter quarrelled over a game of cards. Baker struck Carpenter with an axe, inflicting several serious, and it is feared, fatal gashes. Baker afterwards attempted to shoot his sister, Carpenter's wife. She knocked the muzzle of the gun up, and the ball passed over her head. Baker is now in jail in this county. Carpenter is not expected to live twenty-four hours.

Christmas Pastimes in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Five negro women were shot during the Christmas festivities yesterday—two fatally by their husbands, and the others by colored admirers.

RAILROAD MURDER.

Additional Details of the Tragedy on the Buffalo & Corry R. R.

Vivid Description of the Horrors in the Burning Car.

Thirty Lives Now Known to be Lost—Some of the Wounded Will Die.

Minor Railway Accidents.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 26.—The immediate cause of the accident at Prospect Station was a broken flange on the tender-wheel. About 60 rods west of the station is a trestle work some 30 feet high, over which the locomotive and tender of the Eastern-bound express passed in safety, but the baggage and passenger cars (only 2 coaches being in the train) were thrown from the trestle, fell 30 feet, and struck top downward. The weight of the trucks crushed in the cars, closing up the windows, and, to render the situation even more terrible, the passenger coach was partially tilted upon its side so that for the occupants of that side, there were absolutely no means of escape. Almost immediately the cars took fire, the passenger coach burning at both ends. Some half dozen persons waiting at the station were soon at the scene of the accident, but they worked at an immense disadvantage. No water could be had, and the snow that was scraped up had little effect in staying the flames.

Only two axes were available, and the wood-work of the cars was bolted together so firmly and intricately, that but little headway could be made with them. All the time these efforts were being put forth, the flames were steadily gaining and the shrieks of the imprisoned victims as the scorching heat enveloped them, was appalling to the stoutest heart. Now and then a rope was put through a crevice fastened to a form, and the sufferer pulled out by main strength. Sometimes it would be a lifeless body, and the charred arms, legs or head would drop off in the struggle. In three or four instances the head was thus separated from the trunk, and in as many more cases, the body was bereft of its limbs. The body of a lady was thus rescued from the flames, the head and one arm snapping off like a piece of charcoal, while the other arm was untouched, a dainty kid glove covering the hand, and the fingers wearing their jewelled ornaments. The body will doubtless be recognized with the aid of the rings. But for these, it would have been impossible to identify it.

The bodies of three other ladies were taken out, neither of which, it is believed, can be recognized by friends. In all, it is estimated that fully ten of the nineteen forms moved from the burning car are unrecognizable. It is supposed that in addition to the bodies recovered a number of others were consumed in the burning cars, and that nothing but their blackened bones will be discovered when the fire is extinguished and the ashes raked over. Adding these to the number of injured that will die, it is estimated tha the total number of lives lost will not fall short of 30, the whole number of persons in the two cars at the time of the accident being about 45. Faank Taylor, of Corry, was leaning against some object, and seeing an acquaintance passing, called him by name. The friend turned round, and saw Taylor, apparently uninjured, but suddenly he said, "Tell my wife," and fell over dead. He must have died from some internal injury. But the inmates of the burning cars were shrieking for aid, and Mr. Taylor's friend did not see him again until his corpse was brought in and placed with the others.

After the groans of the dying were stilled in death, the stench arising from the burning bodies is said to have been sickening. With no means of extinguishing the flames, and the heat being too intense to admit of all the bodies being extricated, nothing could be done by the spectators but to stand quietly by and see the remains slowly consumed.

The following is a later special from the scene of the disaster to the Erie *Dispatch*:

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The bodies thus far identified are:

Mark Haight, Brocton, N.Y.
W. H. Osborne, Westfield, N. Y.
Herman Ryan, Farnham, N. Y.
Edwin H. Bell, Sherman, N. Y.
Con. Maloney, Brocton, N. Y.
Frank Taylor, Corry, Pa.
John White, Lancaster, N. Y.
August Cardat, Arkwright, N. Y.
Chas. Metz, Eden Corners, near Angola, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur, Titusville, Pa.
Joseph Curtin, Titusville.
Kate Riley, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Wm. Rankin, laborer, from Canada.
Jas. H. McCarter, Miller Station, Pa.

Four bodies only yet remain unrecognized. All the wounded but Maggie Curtin, W. H. Ticknor, Mrs. Cornelia McCartin and Fayette Flanders left at Prospect Station for their homes.

At Chattaugua House, Maryville, N. Y. are:

John Douglass, Camdian, left shoulder and breast broken; may recover.
John Cowdrey, Correy, head and internal injuries.
Barney Cook, Lancaster, badly internal injuries, recovery very doubtful.

All the others are doing well. There were 38 paying passengers on the train, and five employes back of the tender.

At the inquest, Henry Miller and J. J. Marks testified that the train ran very fast. W. A. Lee, and others, contradicted it. The fireman says five miles per hour.

Orville Swift, of Corry, was on the train. His body has not yet been recognized.

Two of the four bodies unclaimed, are shapeless masses.

Mr. Douglass was in the car 25 minutes. He says several were killed outright, and others writhing about until killed by suffocation. Some were conscious till burned to death. The inquest was adjourned till Saturday, to take the testimony of Conductor Flanders.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec, 26.—During the last two days there have been three or four trains off the track, and more or less damage on the section of the old Kenosha Railroad between Harvard and Caledonia. No one has been seriously injured. Yesterday afternoon, the passenger train coming this way, parted and went on different tracks, and between the two, by the breaking of a switch bar at Caledonia Junction. An express messenger, named Camp, was bruised somewhat. The train reached here this forenoon went up to Baraboo and returned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A serious accident occurred on the Erie Railway, this morning, near Sufferns. A freight train ran into the rear of the Orange County express, which was standing still to enable another freight train to get out of its way. The rear cars of the express train were completely smashed, and Louis S. Hermann, a wealthy resident of Kingston, was mortally injured. His legs were broken in four places, and a bar of iron, a portion of the platform rail, was driven into his thigh. Of some thirty passengers no others were hurt.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A painful accident occurred yesterday to a young lad of 14 years of age, named George Parsons. He was hunting, some three miles from Monmouth, Ill., and in trying to remove a charge from his gun with the ramrod, it was discharged, tearing his hand in a frightful manner. He walked half a mile to a wagon, and was brought to town. Physicians Webster and Crawford were summoned, who considered amputation necessary, which operation the young lad underwent with the utmost fortitude.

P. Kennington, while cutting ice on the river on Monday last, at Chillicothe, Ill., froze his hands so as to require amputation.

J. H. Beadle, author of "Life in Utah," and special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was married, on Wednesday evening, to Miss Jennie A. Cole, neice of Judge Robinson, of Evansville, Ind.

Eleven jurymen have been secured for the trial of Hibler, the alleged wife murderer of Fort Wayne, and the examination of witnesses will probably commence to-day.

A young man, named Andrew Powell, while out hunting on Wednesday, near Pikeville, Ohio, was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun. The ball lodged in his breast, and it is thought the wound will prove fatal.

Mrs. Chanfrau, the actress has been compelled to leave Salt Lake for the East, on account of serious illness.

Minister Washburne has declined an invitation to a reception and dinner in Boston.

A Cleveland, O., woman, named Eliza Catlein, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking laudanum. Husband's abuses the probable cause.

Yesterday morning, Edward Schroeder, one of the retired merchants of Detroit, was found dead in his room, with his throat deeply cut from ear to ear. His death must have been almost instantaneous. No known cause is mentioned for the act, unless it was depression caused by ill-health of several years' standing.

It is reported that a funeral party in Table Mound township, near Dubuque, Iowa, a few days since, arriving at the grave with the remains of the dead, found the grave-digger frozen to death in the grave pit.

James Connolly, a young man from Prairie Creek, Iowa, fell down stairs at a boarding house in Dubuque, yesterday morning, breaking his neck, and causing his instant death.

SPRINGFIELD.

Second Day's Session of the State Teachers' Association—The Coal Miners' Strike—A Rumor as to Senator Oglesby's Intentions—Death Caused by Kerosene Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—The attendance at the State Teachers' Association to-day was not so large as was anticipated, but the zeal in the cause of education was none the less intense, and it will be found that the good effects accomplished by these annual reunions, and the interchange of views and opinions upon questions which affect the well-being and development of our common school system, will be very much enhanced by this, the thirteenth annual Association. It is believed, however, that the experience gathered from the large list of absentees will teach the Association to select some other time in the year than the Christmas holidays at which to hold their meeting. It was little short of folly to expect men to leave comfortable homes, and wives, and little ones, at this season of the year, and come to Springfield, and engage in the discussion of questions of such importance as those which have been brought before the Association. Teachers, like scholars, want the holidays for recreation.

SECOND DAY, DEC. 26.

In accordance with the Constitution, the Association met in sections. The High Schools section, around which the greater share of the interest seemed to cluster, opened its work by a paper from Professor Merriman upon Modern Languages in the High Schools, which contained a strong argument for changing the order of time in which modern and ancient languages are taught, claiming that, in order to attain any proficiency in the former, a beginning must be made in early youth, on account of the greater facility of pronunciation, and that the latter contained no literature fitted for the young.

Professor Albert Stetson, the next speaker according to programme, being absent, Mr. J. C. Chamberlain took up the subject, giving his views of the languages to be taught, the manner in which, the persons by whom the instruction should be given, which views differed somewhat from those of the preceding speaker, and called out a general expression of conflicting opinions from different members, with which the subject was dropped.

Professor Thomas H. Clark then took the floor in behalf of Reference Libraries, touching upon the necessity of proper books for the sake of reference and others for profitable reading, a want not supplied ... ordinary means.

Mr. E. A. Gastman continued the discussion by relating his experiences in collecting such libraries, and stating that any teacher who should remain a year in one place without attempting something of the kind, in his opinion, was deserving of censure.

Still more was said by Mr. E. P. Frost and other gentlemen, to the same effect; at the conclusion of which the section adjourned for dinner.

The exercises in the Intermediate Section were commenced by a treatise upon the teaching of Zoology in the intermediate school, from Mr. D. H. Harris, who took the position that this was a useful branch, and one that should be studied, and at the same time gave some hints in regard to the manner of teaching it, among which the system of classification formed an important part. The teacher's *need* of understanding what he was to teach was also alluded to.

Mr. J. H. Freeman then closed the discussion.

The next hour was devoted to the subject of English Composition in the Intermediate School, introduced by Superintendent J. D. Pickard, of Chicago, who gave a short account of the method of teaching this study as approved by himself, the substance of which consisted in the use of short elliptical sentences, which the scholars are required to fill out, and exercises of like kind, showing the use of words and the ideas expressed by them.

Mr. George Colvin closed the discussion, and the session of the Intermediate Department was adjourned.

The Primary Section, which met at the same time with the other, fared worst of all in the matter of absences, in consequence of which Mr. J. Mahony, contrary to the programme, was obliged to open with his discussion entitled "What Can Be Done with Natural Sciences in the Primary School," a title which covered remarks which were listened to with great interest by all present, although in some instances the connection between subject matter and subject was somewhat difficult to grasp.

After this speaker came an essay upon "Manners and Morals in the Primary School," by Miss Gertrude K. Case, of Normal, who drew parallels and introduced illustrations showing that in this department especially there should be particular attention paid to these matters, since smaller children imitate more readily than larger ones, and lean to evil rather than good.

Again, owing to another absence, Mr. C. P. Snow was compelled to close a discussion which he was also called upon to open; and then, for lack of other business, the session adjourned.

The afternoon session was a general one, and furnished the most entertaining exercise of the day.

First came the treatment of the question, "Is the Teacher's Profession a Means of Self-Culture," begun by Professor Edwin C. Hewitt, and further pursued by Messrs. S. H. White and E. A. Tanner. The conclusion seemingly arrived at was that it might be a means of itself, but not a sufficient one; that the teacher should labor, should have a purpose and an interest in the world which he must give his spare time to work out, and further the desirability of seeking outside companionship, of exercising a judicious selection in his reading, and, in fact, of doing all those things which men are obliged to do in other professions to accomplish the same result.

"Microscopy" was treated by Mr. O. S. Westcott, of Chicago, and Prof. S. A. Forbes. The first of these two gentlemen, after a few deserved strictures upon cheap instruments, gave an interesting account of what has been and will yet be accomplished in this art, while Prof. Forbes entered more at length into the subject of the use of the microscope and the manner in which study, with its assistance, should be carried on.

The evening session of the Teachers Association was devoted exclusively to a lecture from President C. H. Fowler, of Evanston, consisting of matter, and delivered in the manner, which is so peculiarly the property of this lecturer, abounding in happy illustration and sharp hits. It produced an impression, and demanded an attention unusual even for an assembly of teachers to be susceptible of or furnish. In his own words, he did not intend to teach, but he would talk about the teachers. He belived in muscle, and he believed also in brain, but of the two he was possessed of a decided preference for the latter, of which the teacher is the sworn ally. He helps solve the great problem of life; helps man out of the cellars of life into the open air, and gives him the inspirations which are the moving springs bringing forth the grand results of human existence. These all move from thought, and over these the teacher has a control which cannot be estimated. But any attempt to render a synopsis of such a discourse can be but little less than a defacing of the production.

The miners' strike remains in *statu quo*. The mills and foundries have stopped for want of coal. The dealers are determined to serve families first. It is expected that a sufficient invoice of coal will be received to meet the latter purpose. Some coal has already been received, but it was immediately used up to fill orders which had been standing. There are some miners who have expressed a willingness to go to work, and they have been notified to-day that they will be protected, should they go to work, from menace or violence. It is probable that they will do so. The majority of them admit, to-day, that there is no justness in their claim for an advance.

There is a rumor to-day that Governor Oglesby has expressed his purpose to resign at once if he should be elected United States Senator, but your correspondent, when in Decatur last week, learned from an intimate friend of the Governor's that it was his intention to occupy the gubernatorial chair until the 4th of March. This is probably correct.

The Masons in this city will celebrate the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, to-morrow and to-morrow night. The officers of the various lodges will be installed, after which will come a banquet and ball.

Miss Belle Spence, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene, died from the effects yesterday.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—President Thiers received the Japanese Ambassadors, yesterday, at the Palace of the Elysee. The members of the Embassy wore the usual diplomatic uniform.

The President expressed the wish for the enduring of the friendly relations between France and Japan, which was cordially reciprocated by the Chief Ambassador.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Advices from the Cape of the 28th of November have been received. Heavy gales had occurred on the sea coast and several vessels were wrecked.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 26.—The excitement over the election for municipal officers, in this city, has not yet subsided. On Sunday night, some of Cortina's men had an encounter with a troop of the Twenty-second battalion; result, one sergeant killed, and several citizens wounded. It was feared Cortina would "pronounce." The regular troops and National Guard were called out. It is rumored Cortina headed the attack on the troops, and it is said he now states that he merely defended himself against a party who attempted to assassinate him.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The usual dulness of the day after Christmas in Wall street was intensified to-day by the great snow storm.

MONEY

was very stringent, with a sharp demand on call. The opening price was 7 per cent to 1-32, advancing in the afternoon to ⅛, ¼, and 3-16, closing at ⅛. The leading Government bond dealers who have trust funds and money, which will not be lent above the legal rate for fear of the penalties of Usury laws, quote the market 7 currency and 7 gold. At Western cities money is reported very active with exchange against New York. In neighboring cities, money is only moderately active. Mercantile paper in this market is dull and nominally 10@12 per cent for leading names.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold ruled firmer, advancing from 111¾ to 112⅛. The steamer Abyssinia which sailed yesterday took out $400,000 in gold coin and $100,000 silver. For Saturday's steamers $500,000 have already been engaged and this amount and probably more will be sent out unless more bills appear on the market. It is thought the shipments now begun will exceed $1,500,000 or $2,000,000, as it is unreasonable to expect an increased supply of cotton bills, and more loan bills are likely to be made.

Foreign exchange was quick and firm.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm and generally higher, in sympathy with gold, and the increased inquiry for investment.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and featureless, except the increased strength in New York Central.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull, owing to the storm and holiday in London. Receipts moderate and holders not pressing. The market closes steady. Wheat closes firm at Tuesday's prices. Pork was dull and about nominal; sales of 500 brls new mess for February at $13.00; new mess nominally at $13.50 for December. Cut meats dull. Dry salted shoulders on the spot are quoted at 4⅝c. Sales 54 tierces sweet pickled hams, 22 lbs, at 11⅛c. Bacon in moderate demand; sales 250 boxes long clear on the spot at 6⅝c; 100 boxes Western short rib at 6½c.

STOKES' TRIAL.

Testimony for the Prosecution—New Witnesses and Startling Evidence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—In the Stokes murder case, to-day, Mrs. Mary Bissel, a new witness, testified that she lives opposite the residence lately occupied by Josie Mansfield, on Twenty-third street, and that on the day of the shooting she saw Fisk's carriage, unoccupied, drive up and down several times. She afterwards saw a *coupe*, supposed to be Stokes', stop at Mansfield's house. Mansfield came to the window and looked out, and a man got out of the carriage, got in again, and drove away.

This afternoon new evidence of a startling character was offered. Andrew Parker testified that six weeks before Fisk was murdered, he, Parker, was introduced to Stokes, and in the conversation which ensued relative to the trials then pending, Stokes said Fisk was "a damn blackmailer," and he, Stokes, would shoot Fisk, and said that he, Stokes, carried a pistol. Stokes repeated that Fisk was a blackmailer twice. At this point Stokes became very much excited, and rose up before he could be prevented, saying: "This is false; all false!" On cross-examination, the witness stated he had been removed by Fisk from running the hotel at Meadville, Pa., owned by the Erie Railway, and on stating the fact to Stokes, the latter made remarks about Fisk's blackmailing him, and made threats to shoot Fisk.

Recess. After recess some additional testimony was offered, but nothing new was elicited. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and Townsend opened for the defence.

A Genteel Scoundrel Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26.—In a despatch from Portage it is stated that Sheriff Sexton yesterday arrested a man giving his name as W. H. Miller, about 28 years of age, well-dressed, genteel, light complexion, and well calculated to deceive, on whom was found the plate of a counterfeit hundred dollar bill and a railroad-car key. Soon after the arrest, a special train arrived from Portage and the man was delivered to Sheriff Poole, of Columbia, who was accompanied by the detective of the St. Paul Railway Company, and taken back to Portage. He is supposed to be the leader of a gang, who have been robbing cars in transit between Milwaukee and LaCrosse.

Fears for a Steamer's Safety.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—There are rumors in the city, to-night, of some disaster to the steamer George Leary, of the Regular line, which left Norfolk last evening for this city, and has not arrived, but the rumor cannot be traced to an authentic source. Nothing has been heard of the steamer since she left Norfolk. Doubtless she has been detained in the Bay by ice. The harbor is closed to the mouth of the Patapsco for sailing craft.

Ohio Soldiers' Reunion.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, will convene at Dayton, O., Jan. 22, 1873. The sessions of the first day will be held in Dayton, and of the second day at the Soldiers' Home. Arrangements are being made to secure reduced rates of fare on the railroads leading to Dayton.

McNulty, the Wife Murderer.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., Dec. 26.—Henry McNulty, of this place, who killed his wife last September, was sentenced to be hung Jan. 3. His friends are endeavoring to get a *supersedeas* in the case from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Failing in this, they will petition the Governor to commute his sentence.

A Narrow Escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A passenger sleigh with five or six men and a boy in it got lost in the storm, while crossing the river at Rhinebeck, to-night. After wandering about in the snow drifts for three hours, the mules walked into the open ferry track, dragging the sleigh after them. The parties in the sleigh were all thrown into the water, but managed to crawl out on the ice. Their shouts for relief attracted attention and they were taken ashore. The boy was badly frozen. One or two of the men were also frozen badly, but it is thought all are out of danger. The mules were drowned.

SCUTTLING A WHALER.

Four Sailors Arrested for Attempting to Scuttle a Vessel—A Captain's Alleged Brutality.

Boston (Dec. 23) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Last May the bark Falcon sailed from New Bedford on a whaling voyage, under command of Captain Allen, a resident of New Bedford, having on board about twenty-five men, several of whom had never been on a long voyage before. On the 18th of last October, while lying on and off Fayal, it was discovered that the bark was filling with water, and the pumps were set at work, finally relieving her so that she was taken ashore, and it was found that half a dozen augur holes had been bored in her sides, below water-mark showing an evident attempt to scuttle her. Indeed, the vessel probably would have gone down had it not been for the tarred paper which was forced into the holes, partially stopping them. For various reasons four of the crew, named Charles Hill, Charles E. Mills, Samuel Bennett and Charles O. Barlow, were put in irons, taken before the Consul at Fayal, an examination had, and the four, with Frank M. Spinner, August Renstle and John Francis, in custody as witnesses, were sent to New Bedford on board the bark Fredonia, which arrived at that port on Saturday. The prisoners and witnesses were put in charge of Deputy Marshal Cobb and his assistants, and brought to this city this forenoon. They appeared before Commissioner Hallett, of the United States Court, and were committed to the Charles Street Jail for examination on Thursday next.

Hill is a young colored man of St. Eustatia, and was a boat steerer. Mills was a carpenter and belongs in Boston. Bennett is from Lowell and Barlow from Stoneham. All four are young and bright looking. They are charged with attempting to scuttle the ship and there seems little doubt that somebody on board did it. They all complain of constant abuse by Captain Allen, which they say they can prove, not only by the evidence of each other, but also by that of the witnesses of the government. Mills, who appears to be an intelligent young man, kept a diary, in which he had recorded all treatment on the part of the Captain, and which gives a good idea of the life on board some whaling ships. Whether their statements are true or not remains to be seen.

The following are extracts from Mills' records:

JUNE, 3, 1872.

Captain Allen, of the bark Falcon, seized me by the face, shoved me against the main, scratched my face, and called me names. I told him I had done according to his orders. He told me I was a —— liar. I told him I did not come here to be abused. He shoved his closed hand against my face and told me not to speak back to him or he would break my face. Called me a ——————. I made no answer. I shipped as a carpenter, and was used worse than any foremast hand.

JULY 15, 1872.

Stowing away oil. Have been sick below for three days. Came on deck, but was not able to do much. The Captain called me to get a piece of board. Went up to him and he cursed me, and told me to move. He seized me by the collar; struck me several times with a stick he had in his hand, until he broke it into several pieces. He struck me several times with his fist in the face; then kicked me forward after a bore. He seized a cooper's adze, and said he would knock my brains out if I did not hurry. Called me everything but a man. I never said one word back to him. I did ...

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1872.

I have been sick about two weeks, but kept on deck for fear of being growled at. Could stand it no longer and gave up standing watch last Thursday. Have not eaten anything for three days. Could not get anything I could eat. Captain asked if I felt any better. I told him I did not, and he told me I had played it long enough. I said I was not playing it. He cursed me and told me to stand my watch. Went below and got into my bunk until my turn. The Captain came down, struck me, dragged me out of my bunk on the steerage floor, kicked me three or four times and dragged me on deck, and made me stand for four and one-half hours making shoe pegs with my knife, in my bare feet. The deck was damp, and I got more cold. I told him I was sick two or three times, and he told me if I said that again he would break my face. He said that all he wanted was one blow at me to end my days.

The remainder of the record, which is up to-day, is of a similar character, and refers only to abuse by the Captain and a desire on his part to leave the vessel.

Two Boys Walk from Decorah, Iowa, to St. Paul in a Little Over a Week.

From the St. Paul Press, Dec. 20.

Yesterday there arrived in this city two road-weary, frost-bitten travellers in the persons of two youths who have performed the almost incredible feat of walking from near Decorah, Iowa, to this city "in a little better'n ten days," as one of the little fellows stated. Most of the journey was performed on the railroad track, (St. Paul & Milwaukee) and the distance thus travelled is consequently over 150 miles. For an adult this would be a common piece of pedestrianism, but when it is considered that these boys were respectively 13 and 17 years old, and that the journey was made in the depth of a Minnesota winter, the matter looks like a feat of some magnitude.

The names of these little fellows are Albert and Ralph Watson. The tedious journey was undertaken from a desire to reach their father, their only living relative, who is laboring in this city. The boys joined him at his boarding house on lower Seventh street, and it is needless to say that the good man was considerably astonished to see them. The little fellows said they got "homesick," and wanted to "see father." They were both living with farmers near Decorah; one working for small wages, and the other doing chores and going to school. There's "stuff" in those youngsters that the right circumstances will bring to the surface.

In Davenport.

From the Iowa City Press.

A number of the most prominent gentlemen of Davenport, have filed a petition before the District Court, of the Seventh Judicial District, praying that the Aldermen, Mayor and city officers be ousted from their offices, on account of alleged frauds and mismanagement of the affairs of the city government.

The following are the persons who take an active part in the performance: S. E. Brown, J. P. Doah, John W. Green, J. W. Stewart, complainants, vs. the city of Davenport, and A. H. Bennett, its Mayor, and Henry Abel, C. C. Cock, Edward A. Day, Louis Field, H. F. Laverenz, Henry Lisher, Thomas W. McClelland, H. A. Runge, W. Scott, G. S. Shaw, T. T. Dow, and A. Woeber its Aldermen; John N. Rogers, Attorney, and J. A. LeClaire, its Marshal.

The petition says that the taxable property in the city of Davenport amounts in value to $8,699,153.48; that the debt of said city amounts to the sum of $350,000, which said amount is in excess of the limit of indebtedness allowed by the constitution of the State.

The affair is creating a good deal of excitement in that city. For years they have been trying to build Water Works, but every proposition or movement having the Water Works for its object, has been effectually killed by an injunction. There are two factions in the city, about equally divided, and the probability is that the fight will be a hard and bitter one.

Fall of the Cliff at Dover.

From the London Post.

The continuous rains in England have increased the danger from the overhanging mass of the cliffs at Dover. Every hour it has been expected that a mass weighing some hundreds of tons would fall and crush the houses immediately under it, and most of the inhabitants have vacated their houses. Recently, during a terrible storm of wind and rain, a part of the overhanging *debris* gave way, and fell in immense pieces against the houses Nos. 57 to 60, East Cliff, extending as far as some stables a few yards away. The whole of No. 57 was crushed in and the roof blown entirely into the road, and nothing but broken tiles, bricks, and rafters remain to mark the site of the house. No. 58 is also severely damaged, and the least movement will bring these houses down. The back parts of Nos. 59 and 60 are likewise injured, and the yards filled with lumps of chalk. No one was sleeping in either of the houses or fatal consequences must inevitably have ensued. The remainder of the cliff is still in a dangerous state, and before the danger is over the remaining parts of chalk must be removed.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—A few schooners are reported ashore.

NEW ORLEANS.

Financial Matters—The French Population—Some Prominent Residents.

Need of Evangelists—The French Cathedral and Market—Bowie-Knives.

Butler and O'Reilly—French and Spanish Louisiana—The Southwestern Desperado.

How the Americans Made New Orleans—Creole Freaks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1872.

FINANCES.

New Orleans pays about two-thirds of all the State taxes of Louisiana, contributes chiefly to railway-building, and has a municipal debt of above $25,000,000. The taxation is outrageous,—in many cases greater than rent. Five dollars and a quarter are assessed for State and city taxes, and the property is set down at its full valuation. In a few of our Northern towns the rates are as high, but we seldom are assessed at above 30 per cent of the true valuation. The city tax alone in New Orleans is $2.75 on the hundred.

A good deal of the debt of Louisiana was incurred before the war. Only the Texas & Mobile Railroad has been since created.

THE FRENCH POPULATION

of New Orleans are of little utility, looked at through American spectacles. A vast portion of the town is owned by rapacious spendthrifts, who live in France, and who anticipate their money before it is due.

THE RICHEST RESIDENT PERSONS

are said to be J. B. Burnside and Dr. Mercier. Robert Wickliffe, who Bourbonized and voted for Grant, practises law at Bayou Sara, and is well off. Paul O. Hebert, who now supports Warmoth, has an ostensible residence at Iberville, but really lives in New York. Warmoth's lawyer, and the most successful practitioner, perhaps, in the State, is T. J. Semmes, a cousin of Raphael Semmes, privateer. The people of Mobile seem to respect Semmes, and think it very queer he should work so hard and be poor, when he took so much money from the merchant captains. The New Orleans Semmes is a bland gentleman, against whom somebody hurled a card, while I was in New Orleans, and accused him of setting up jobs, decoys, and schemes of plunder, that he might enrich himself by the common ruin of parties and society. I don't believe this. He looks too oily for it.

When you see

WARMOTH AND SEMMES TOGETHER,

as it was my privilege to do, you see the defunct South and the diseased North rubbing noses. There was old Mr. Semmes, with his large, baldish, benevolent, priestly head, opening his pecunious ear to the glib whisper of the war moth.

MORPHY.

A great New Orleans chap in his time was Paul Morphy, the chess-player. He is now a lawyer, with very moderate success, but a very exquisite costume.

Nelville Soule, son of Pierre Soule, practises law. What great, adroit, and extinguished men were those three,—so typical of New Orleans,—

SOULE, BENJAMIN, AND SLIDELL!

Slidell was the great organizer, Benjamin the genius, and Soule the orator. But what remains of either? Soule, however, was the nobler human spirit, and no traitor at heart. Benjamin was the enemy of man, and Slidell the enemy of his birthplace.

LONGSTREET.

The infantile Confederates quarrelled with James Longstreet for taking an honorable Federal office, while every mother's son of them will scramble, like a set of boot-blacks after a "shine," at the mention of any sinecure place to let. Beauregard is President of street-railroads at $10,000 a year; Harry Hays, of Texas, made $20,000 as Sheriff; General Gibson has got into Congress; and Dick Taylor is said to have made $40,000 a year by the lease of the Pontchartrain Canal. Longstreet has filled several positions honestly, and he has a large family to support. He seems to me to have tried to be right and useful every time, but the times are out of joint. And, if he makes a mistake in forming a new alliance at the most inauspicious moment, he has had the manliness not to be discomfited by jeers.

CASEY AND PACKARD.

James F. Casey, Collector of the Port, is not the head of the opposition to Warmoth, for he is not a man of worldly force. That opposition is led by Packard, the Marshal,—a heavy, bilious, morose man, who ought to be attending to his business. A good deal used to be said about the incorruptibility of Southern society; but, when we come to politics, the South will be found to have the most mutinous, factious, and disorganized political society in this country. There are bankers and big rats in New Orleans who have been behind every swindle of consequence which the Legislature has voted.

EATING.

Before I got to New Orleans, I was told that I would get nothing to eat. As my time was limited there, and I wanted to see both sides, I occupied two hotels at the same time,—one in the French quarter, and the other, the St. Charles. The food at both was as good as one could desire, the claret much superior to tavern-claret in the North, and I have seldom seen more brilliant women than during meal-hours at the St. Charles. If

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

were conscious of their responsibilities, what influences might they not have for good over political passions and public morals. But many of these women are still fighting out the War, and turning the household circle into a sort of grumbling lyceum. The word "Yankee," however, has been erased from polite society in the South; and, after a while, we shall have a nomenclature wherein we can all talk. I think that the South wants

EVANGELISTS,

moral and religious evangelists of the old revival kind, who can harrow the hearts and disturb the homes of thoughtless and hate-making people. We need in this country a grand and genuine Week of Thanksgiving, where there may be universal prayer for more charity and more cheerfulness. If it were not for the churches, there would be little society in many parts of the United States. But

THE PASTORS,

too often, are the mere servitors of passion. A leading Rebel pastor of New Orleans, who kept up a great deal of fuss during the war against the American flag, is said to be still displaying this gizzard in his sermons; while many Republicans told me that the Chaplain of Congress, Newman, whose biography I touched up last year, was the same political factor around General Canby that he has since been around the President and Cabinet. A noble spirit in the pulpit, teaching men humility and magnanimity, is always to be revered as a statesman, as well as an apostle; but a parson keeping up strife, and hinting through his sermons at points of worldly controversy, is a very unlovely character.

Newman has behaved very well of late, and the prayer that he made just after Greeley's death was a finely-cut and sterling tribute. I said to Senator Schurz that it was a fine thing. "Yes," said Schurz, "he is always eloquent."

THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

I visited the Cathedral in New Orleans on my way to the French Market, early one morning. It is eighty years old, and is called the Cathedral of St. Louis. It is in bastard architecture, mere elevation and spire without model, and on either side are buildings apparently of the same age, which are used as courts, armories, etc. A very fine square, full of tropical blooms, is before the Cathedral, in the midst of which is that prancing statue of Jackson which Clark Mills balanced in the air, to the great astonishment of unsophisticated people, and to the disgust of sculptors. I went into the old Cathedral, and saw the priest come out, and the boy ring the little bell, and three or four negroes make their genuflections. It was solemn as cathedrals generally are, for I never went into a cathedral in my life but some carpenter was driving nails during worship, or somebody was painting the ceiling. This is sure to be the case in a Catholic church, as a Protestant church is sure to have a debt on it. I used to think that the reason why a clause in the Lord's Prayer spoke about forgiving us our debts was because the Lord anticipated the condition of His Churches. The New Orleans Cathedral had one fine old curate, a Spaniard, who was in active service here for fifty years.

THE FRENCH MARKET

looks like any market in France, and is full of the same kind of people, and is devoted to the sale of stockings as well as of carrots. Here is a hint for our American shop-keepers. In all except Anglo-Saxon countries, the market-house has been availed of by tradesmen to sell anything, fabrics as well as fruits.

I have made efforts, whenever I have been in the South, to find a genuine

BOWIE-KNIFE.

I do not want the bowie-knife for any practical purpose, but to see what kind of a thing it is. Proposals are invited to accomplish this end. Even in Arkansas, where everybody is said to carry a knife of this sort, nobody would show one. Albert Pike told me that he once visited Wilson, the Speaker who killed Anthony at his seat in the State Legislature of Arkansas. He said that Wilson lived somewhere in the Washita River, and that at the dinner-table, he carved the pig with a bowie-knife. "And," said Pike, "I was in a condition of stomachic distress because I thought it might be the same knife with which he cut out Anthony's bowels."

In New Orleans, there is said to be one man killed for every day in the year, and the knife is more silent and deadly than the bullet.

CLUBS.

New Orleans is full of clubs, and some two or three which I visited appeared to enhance the outer social life of the city.

A club is the only institution which has but one sex; and, if it had the same consistency as the Lombardy poplar, it would disappear. But, like the American bar-room, it seems to keep virility, and to go on to a selfish longevity, although it atones for its wholly masculine character by the redundancy of pictures of females hanging on the walls.

THE FRENCH QUARTER

of New Orleans is a reproduction of some of the dreariest *faubourgs* of French cities. The houses are built with an archway and court-yard, but the heathen American has cut a side-door in many instances, and bricked up the archway. The French shops are small, as in Paris; and, in the book-shops, there are the freshest importations from the Parisian publishers. I bought there Sardou's play, *La Patrie*, and, at an American book-shop, picked up a dozen local histories, now out of print, for comparatively cheap prices.

STATUARY.

A large and ugly statue of Henry Clay, by Joel Hart, stands in the busiest part of Canal street. The breeches are full of wrinkles, the hands full of curve, and the expression full of blarney. Ben. Butler had chiselled on the pedestal of this statue, where it still remains, a sentiment of Mr. Clay, where he expresses the hope that it may be his privilege to remove the stigma of Slavery from the United States.

The Secretary of the

METAIRIE RACING CLUB

drove me to the grounds, in company with Mr. Sheridan, the brilliant orator who stumped the State for Greeley and for Warmoth's ticket. No American city has such an exquisite course and club-house within easy reach of all the people of the town.

My eye was feasted, at this place, with the delicious sparkle of Southern leaves, the exquisitely clear sky, and the spectacle of hanging oranges growing in the air, while the frost of the morning still touched the ground.

THE MAYOR

of the city occupied a handsome Grecian building, and was a well-ordered Northern person. He gave me the names of the following railroads as responsible for much of the public debt: The Vicksburg & Shreveport, 100 miles built; the New Orleans & Jackson, 100 miles; the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas, 50 miles; ditto, West Branch, 90 miles; the Grossetete Railroad, 30 miles; the Opelousas, 82 miles.

I did not go to see any of the

CUSTOM-HOUSE GANG,

but saw the Custom-House, which is an ugly building of Quincy granite, about 300 feet square. It looks like a den of corruption, just as the New York Custom-House does, and it has neither art nor beauty about it.

The French Opera has been suspended in the Crescent City, but there is a Dramatic Club in a hopeful condition, and the theatres are numerous.

BUTLER AND O'REILLY.

The career of General Butler in New Orleans is very like that of the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Alexander O'Reilly, who began his career in 1769 by hanging a number of the Creole leaders. It was he who built the existing towers of Havana, and his Hispano-Irish descendants live in Cuba. For seditious speech and writing, prior to the Spanish occupation, he sequestered the property of twelve Creoles, shot six, and sent six to the Moro. Some future Gayarre may say this of Butler, as the Rebel historian of Louisiana has said of O'Reilly:

"His talents as a military man, and as an administrator when discharging the functions of a civil officer, cannot be the object of a doubt. * * * But there is hardly an instance where bloodshed in a political cause, whatever may have been the just and apparent necessity of it at the time, did not, sooner or later, rise from the earth, to cloud in the eye of the world, the fame of the author or adviser of the deed. This has become an historical truth, and is confirmed by what O'Reilly's memory has suffered."

WHAT FRENCH LOUISIANA AMOUNTED TO.

There were 3,190 souls in New Orleans when the Spanish took possession, and all Louisiana as far as St. Louis comprised only 13,538, of whom about half were whites. French Louisiana was a penal colony, and comprised a lot of slave-driving planters hasty to make fortunes, and of officials as greedy to steal them, with bits of good human nature interposing. After seventy years' possession, and an expenditure of $20,000,000, the exports of all Louisiana were only $250,000 per annum.

SPANISH NEW ORLEANS.

After the Spanish had held the city thirty-four years, they gave it up to the Americans, in 1803, with a population of 8,000, and with Louisiana advanced to 30,000 souls. The exports had increased to $2,158,000, but Spain had expended upon the province $15,000,000.

In her colonial period, Louisiana produced Dubayet, afterwards a prominent European General; Audubon, the naturalist; and four or five others less celebrated.

JACKSON VS. WARMOTH.

The social and political attitude of New Orleans when George Jackson saved it from English capture and sack very much resembled the present motly guise of the State as pulled between Warmoth and Packard. Jackson represented Warmoth, and was fined $1,000 by Hall, a District Judge of the United States and a sort of Judge Durell, for contempt of Court. The Creoles were getting certificates of alienship from foreign Consuls, and Jackson ordered the French Consul out of the province, and drove the Creoles up to Baton Rouge *en masse*.

THE NEW ORLEANS DESPERADO.

The desperate characters of Louisiana, who have been known there since the American occupation, began in the days of privateering and pirating under the flags of the neighboring Spanish Republics. Many of these, like Lafitte, were merely slavers and negro-kidnappers; and the renowned Bowie and his brothers, associates of the Bowie-knife, were also slave-catchers and slave-smugglers in Louisiana, until the cause of Texan freedom made James Bowie a glorious defender of the Alamo, and he, Crockett, and Travis descended into the same comic almanac. Filibustering naturally succeeded the two former practices, and was a logical fusion of the slave-trader and Gulf-pirate. New Orleans owed Havana a grudge a hundred years old, and, to prove it, attacked several little States of Central America, as if to say: "We're only practising on those little chaps, but directly we'll make *Memento Moro* of O'Reilly's castle. It was queer to see what curious assemblages of men made up these expeditions, all propelled somehow into them by the bewitching incendiary society of New Orleans. My elder brother, who had come out of the quietest parts of Maryland, and had but just graduated in medicine, fell into that vortex, and, in a few weeks, met his death in Nicaragua,—a country of which he had probably never heard before. The de-rationalizing influence of New Orleans is far greater than its de-nationalizing influence.

HOW THE AMERICANS MADE NEW ORLEANS.

The Americans proved their town-making power in this city without loss of time. Thirty years after they received it, the exports of the city had reached the figure of $35,000,000, or all that France and Spain had expended. However, things were always fidgetty, between the public debt, bank-suspensions, and apprehensions of negro-insurrection. A military barrack, walled and loop-holed as a citadel for resort if the negroes should rise, still gives a Spanish look to the environs of New Orleans; but the State "hesitated" about building a Penitentiary, as her historian says, until 1846. She never hesitated, however, about suspecting who were Abolitionists; and her Governor, Isaac Johnson, in 1850, enunciated the following extravagant sentence on the subject in one of his messages: "It is far better to be lawless than to live under lawless rule." Governor Joe Walker succeeded Johnson, and got the public mind ready for secession; while Hebert, Walker's successor, advocated the filibustering or forcible annexation or purchase of Cuba, because it was in danger of becoming a free island by the substitution of Coolie for African labor.

CREOLE FREAKS.

Lopez having failed, it was deemed best to mob the Spanish Consul in New Orleans, which was accordingly done. Between 1830 and 1848, the State had 60 defaulters for public moneys. In 1855, it was made known that the Swamp Land Board had redeemed 650,000 acres of overflowed land at a cost of only $156,000; while public education was described by the Governor as a failure, exhibiting the "bewildering confusion of chaos." "Know-Nothingism" had great success in Louisiana, chiefly because it was proscriptive of somebody, and Catholics were as numerous in it as Protestants. Riots broke out, and Hebert, the Governor, threw up the sponge, comparing the State, in his valedictory, to "the anarchical Governments of South America." The yellow fever interspersed these social and political amusements with its frivolo-serious inductions. Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor up to the John Brown raid, urged a more stringent legal prohibition against masters permitting slaves to hire their own time, and demanded that all free negroes be expelled the State. This scion of a first family of Kentucky has been duly committed to history amongst its monstrosities, and the future negro historian will award him his particular cell. At the same time, ruffianism at the polls, or apathy, prevented nearly 3,500 citizens from casting their votes. Tom Moore, sugar-planter, succeeded Wickliffe, and the Secession Convention came on, the forts and property were seized, and the State came to look into the face of what it had been talking about so long: War! It went into war with debt and expenditure of $12,250,000, and 709,433 souls, nearly half of whom were slaves. She did it, says Gayarre, "with sublime imprudence. She is now," he continues, "the seat of desolation,—the footstool of subjugation; the hoof of the conqueror's horse has withered her opulent fields in the land which was once a fit residence for her brave and free population of the Caucasian race, and an Elysium for her African bondsmen."

HINTS.

There is nothing out of Louisiana which used to be in it, except the whip and the fear of negro-insurrection. There are many new things in it, the chief of which is wages. Future conditions in that State, as in all the South, are problematical upon the African capacity to exert his energies without compulsion. God forbid that, having made this poor human creature our slave and chattel three hundreds of years, we should wish him ill when the desperate contentions of his enslavers have made him free. And God forbid that we should wish evil to his former master, who was really the victim of the enslaving.

There is one great constitutional amendment needed all over the South, but no Government can wholly enforce it. The party or the race which obeys it best will surely conquer in the end. It is this:

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

GATH.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

List of Officers Retired on Full Rank of Command Held when Wounded.

Name.	Present pay.	Pay if retired with Present U. S. Army rank.
MAJOR GENERALS.		
Joseph Hooker	$5,625.00	$4,125.00
S. P. Heintzelman*	5,625.00	3,375.00
Thomas J. Wood	5,625.00	3,375.00
Thomas W. Sherman	5,625.00	3,375.00
John C. Robinson	5,625.00	3,375.00
Daniel E. Sickles*	5,625.00	2,887.00
George L. Hartsuff	5,625.00	2,925.00
Samuel S. Carroll	5,625.00	2,700.00
Richard W. Johnson	5,625.00	2,437.50
James B. Ricketts	5,625.00	2,625.00
Eli Long	5,625.00	1,800.00
BRIGADIER GENERALS.		
Gabriel R. Paul*	$5,500.00	$3,375.00
John B. McIntosh	4,125.00	2,475.00
Joseph B. Kiddoo	4,135.00	2,475.00
Thomas W. Sweeny	4,135.00	2,625.00
Martin D. Hardin	4,125.00	2,250.00
Francis Fessenden	4,125.00	1,485.00
William F. Lynch	4,125.00	1,485.00
Samuel Ross	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLONELS.		
Edward W. Hinks	$2,887.00	$2,475.00
Arthur T. Lee	3,375.00	2,625.00
Samuel H. Starr	3,375.00	2,625.00
E. G. Marshall	3,375.00	2,437.50
T. F. Rodenbough	2,887.50	2,062.50
John R. Lewis	2,887.50	2,062.50
Henry W. Freedley	3,150.00	2,250.00
Theodore Yates	2,887.00	1,485.00
Moses B. Walker	2,625.00	1,350.00
Robert L. Kilpatrick	2,887.50	1,485.00
Andrew J. McNutt	2,887.50	1,485.00
Isaac S. Cathlin	2,887.50	1,485.00
George W. Gile	2,887.50	1,485.00
John Pulford	2,887.50	1,237.50
Albert W. Preston	2,887.50	1,320.00
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.		
Thomas E. Maley	$2,475.00	$1,650.00
Thomas Shea	2,475.00	1,485.00
Robert Avery	2,475.00	1,485.00
Robert C. Perry	2,475.00	1,237.50
MAJORS.		
Joseph C. Clark, Jr.	$2,437.50	$1,750.05
Alfred Foot	Deceased.	
Samuel P. Lee	2,062.50	1,485.00
CAPTAINS (MOUNTED).		
Wm. R. Smedberg	$1,650.00	$1,485.00
M. F. Watson	1,650.00	1,485.00
Chas. T. Greene	1,650.00	1,485.00
John H. Butler	1,650.00	1,485.00
Paul Quirk	1,500.00	1,237.50
George D. Hill	1,650.00	1,485.00
D. H. Cortelyou	1,500.00	1,200.00
Franklin Yeaton*	1,500.00	1,125.00
Wm. S. Johnson	1,500.00	1,050.00
CAPTAINS (NOT MOUNTED).		
Alr. Townsend	[illegible]	$1,125.00
Robert Davis	1,350.00	1,125.00
Adam Badeau*	1,485.00	1,237.50
Dennis J. Downing	Deceased.	
John F. Cleghorn	1,485.00	1,237.50
F. C. Von Schrach*	1,485.00	1,237.50
John M. Hoag	1,485.00	1,237.50
John Kelliher	1,485.00	1,237.50
Richard W. Tyler	1,485.00	1,237.50
Alanson E. Niles	1,485.00	1,237.50
Thomas H. Hay	1,485.00	1,237.50
Jacob W. Keller	1,485.00	1,237.50
Samuel A. Porter	1,485.00	1,237.50
Edwin C. Gaskill	1,485.00	1,237.50
William J. Dawes	1,485.00	1,237.50
William R. Bourne	1,485.00	1,237.50
W. G. Sprague	1,485.00	1,150.00
D. G. Risley	1,485.00	1,150.00
Henry H. Kuhn	1,485.00	1,150.00
William P. Atwell	1,485.00	1,150.00
George E. Judd	1,485.00	1,150.00
James B. Sinclair*	1,485.00	1,150.00
FIRST LIEUTENANT (MOUNTED).		
Edward B. Knox	$1,320.00	$1,237.50
FIRST LIEUTENANT.		
Charles W. Keyes	$1,237.50	$1,050.00
SECOND LIEUTENANT (MOUNTED).		
James Davison	$1,125.00	$1,058.00

NOTES.

General Heintzelman was originally retired as Colonel, Feb. 22, 1869, but by joint resolution, approved April 10, 1869, Congress authorized his retirement with the full rank of the command held by him when wounded—viz.: Major General.

General Sickles and Captain Badeau receive no army pay while they are in the diplomatic and consular service respectively.

General Paul, having become totally blind from wounds received at Gettysburg, Congress granted him the full pay and allowance of a Brigadier General—$4,500 per annum (Joint resolution, April 12, 1870.)

In December, 1870, General Ross, then Major, unassigned, was examined by a Retiring Board at San Francisco, and found disabled for active duty, on account of wounds received in battle. No action was taken on the proceedings of the Board, and he was honorably mustered out January 2, 1871. He was reappointed Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Feb. 7, 1872, with the view of being retired, and on May 20, 1872, was retired accordingly as Brigadier General, by authority of a special act of Congress, approved May 10, 1872.

Captain Franklin Yeaton, a graduate of 1869, was incapacitated for active service by wounds received in action with Indians, Dec. 26, 1869, while in command of Troop F, Third Cavalry.

Captain Sinclair was honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871, while Captain of the Twenty-third Infantry. He was reappointed Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry March 9, 1871, and retired with the rank of Captain July 1, 1871, having been wounded at Bull Run July 18, 1861, while in command of a company of the Seventy-ninth New York.

LIST OF OFFICERS RETIRED ON THEIR OWN APPLICATION AFTER THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE (SECTION 4, ACT JULY 15, 1870):

Name.	Total service, years.	Rank when retired.	Annual pay.
G. A. Blake	34	Colonel 1st Cavalry	$2,625
O. Shepherd	30	Colonel 15th Infantry	2,625
R. Buchanan	40	Colonel 1st Infantry	2,625
W. Ketchum	36	Colonel, unassigned	Dead
L. P. Graham	35	Colonel 4th Cavalry	2,625
I. V. D. Reeve	33	Colonel, unassigned	2,625
C. S. Lovell	33	Colonel 14th Infantry	Dead
J. T. Sprague	33	Colonel, unassigned	2,625
W. N. Grier	35	Colonel 3d Cavalry	2,625
W. P. Bartlett	44	Professor Mil. Acad.	2,625
B. H. Hill	33	Lt. Col. 5th Artillery	2,250
H. W. Wessels	37	Lt. Col., unassigned	2,250
G. W. Wallace	31	Lt. Col. 12th Infantry	2,250
B. S. Roberts	30	Lt. Col. 3d Cavalry	2,250
C. Kingsbury	30	Lt. Col. Ordnance	2,250
S. B. Hayman	30	Lt. Col. 17th Infantry	2,250
A. G. Gibson	31	Lt. Col. 3d Artillery	2,250

—The Rev. Charles D. Nott, a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Nott, has been called to the Second Presbyterian Church of Davenport, Iowa.

HORTICULTURAL.

Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the new Court-House in the City of Freeport, Jan. 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1873. Every person interested in Horticultural pursuits is invited to be present. Kindred Societies throughout the country are requested to send delegates.

The Society will organize on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m., in rooms in the new Court House. A Committee on Business will be appointed, who will prepare and submit for each day subjects for discussion, which will be announced from the Chair, and also published in hand-bills. The discussion and essays will embrace topics of the greatest interest in Horticulture. The preparation and revision of lists of fruit, forest, and shade trees, will receive the attention their importance demands.

Essays on flowers and flower culture are expected from persons eminent in this department of Horticultural Science, and lists of ornamental shrubs, roses, and flowers will be prepared and discussed.

Gentlemen eminent in all that pertains to the various branches for which our Society was organized, from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, have already signaled their intention to be present, and will give us the benefit of their experience and knowledge.

Specimens of cions, seeds, fruits, flowers, cider, wines, &c., are requested.

Papers on many new topics of literature are solicited.

Contributions may be addressed to D. Wilmot Scott, Corresponding Secretary, care of L. K. Scofield, Freeport, Ill.

Reduced rates of railroad fare have been obtained over the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, and will be over the principal connecting roads in Northern Illinois, which will be announced in the horticultural papers about Jan. 1, 1873.

Friends of horticulture! We earnestly invite you to attend this our annual meeting, and awaken to your interests. Unsheltered homes, exposed to the cold of winter and heat of summer, the lack of timber belts for the protection of stock and crops, the increasing demands on the timber regions of the North, assuring their total annihilation within the next quarter of a century, the constantly growing wants for the uses of lumber in building, fencing, railroad purposes, &c.,—the increasing frequency of tornados over our treeless prairies, carrying destruction and death in their track,—all call for us to arouse and awaken with renewed interest and increased zeal in the cause of tree planting. Let us make this a revival meeting, and the work we do, tell, not only upon the laggards of to-day, but for all time, to the end that those who come after us, and dwell upon these beautiful prairies of the great Prairie State of Illinois, shall point with pride to the beautiful groves and sheltered homes as the work of their fathers.

The membership fee has been reduced from $2 to $1, entitling the person to the published copy of Transactions for 1873.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH, President.
D. WILMOT SCOTT, Cor. Sec'y.

Iowa State Horticultural Society.

The sixth annual meeting of this Society will be held in the City of Davenport, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Jan. 21, 22, and 23, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of the live horticulturists of our State, as well as from other States, who are cordially invited to meet with us, and to take an active part in the great interests of fruit and floriculture, trees for ornament and for timber, hedges, etc., the great need of our prairie homes. Horticulturists are requested to bring essays upon these subjects, and if they cannot bring them, send them.

The following railroads have consented to give the usual reduction in fare, by presenting certificate from the Secretary on their return: Davenport & St. Paul; Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis; Illinois Central; Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque; Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota; Central Iowa.

Our Society has now become one of the permanent institutions of the State, having, through the liberality of the last Legislature, received an annual appropriation to assist in carrying out its useful objects.

Co-operation and association is the advice to the industrious producers of our country. Let us meet together for our mutual benefit and that of the public, by the interchange of information and valuable experience of each one.

Persons wishing to become members of the Society and are unable to attend, can do so by sending their names and $1 to the Secretary, and they will be entitled to a copy of the transactions, when published.

SUEL FOSTER, President, Muscatine, Ia.
DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Secretary, Waukon, Ia.

CUBA.

The Government of Colombia Proposing the Joint Mediation of the American Republic in Favor of Cuban Independence—A Favorable Answer from San Salvador.

BOGOTA, Sept. 26, 1872.

To H. E., the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Salvador:

SIR: It is now four years that the Cuban people, after having proclaimed to the world their determination to be free and independent, have been engaged in mortal strife with the mother country for the purpose of completing the work of emancipation which they undertook.

So far there is no sign of an end to this most bloody contest. All that is known is that day by day the strife is more merciless and more ruinous. Its progress only increases its horrors, and of the beautiful island, yesterday so exuberant in its wealth, nought will be left but ruin and desolation when once the vitality of its productive forces is destroyed.

If a war of this nature be further prolonged—a war in which every element of extermination, including the bullet, the torch, confiscation, and the scaffold has been freely used—that which to-day may be a mere apprehension born of a fraternal bond of sympathy, will to-morrow be a frightful reality.

Neither of the belligerents show any disposition to lay down its arms. Spain is stretching every nerve to retain possession of her colony, at one time replacing as best she may the daily losses in the ranks of her pacifying army, at another by depleting her treasury for the preservation of her army, while Cuba neither counts nor measures the sacrifices by which she trusts to effect her complete liberation. Face to face with such a state of affairs, and witnesses as we are of so desperate a strife, it is not to be expected that the people of this continent, who have endured, like Cuba, the life of a colony, and who, before she did, made the same sacrifices that she is making to conquer, as they have conquered, a place among nations, should remain unmoved. A like cause and a common origin, everything in fine that can bind one people to another in the closest bonds, and that is capable of kindling sympathy for their mutual fate, all unite to awaken among the people of the American continent a hearty interest in the cause of the beautiful Antilla. And on this ground these nations, while remaining within the limits of international comity, have made numerous demonstrations in favor of Cuba.

Even Governments over-circumspect when questions like that between Spain and Cuba are being settled by the sword, have shown that they were neither disinterested nor indifferent to what is happening there. The world knows how earnestly the Government of the great American Union endeavored to induce the mother country to put a stop to the conflict by recognizing the self-government of the colony. Scarcely a year had transpired after the declaration of Yara, when the illustrious soldier, who then was and still remains at the head of that Government, stated in his message to Congress of December, 1869: "The people of the United States sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government. * * * For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and the Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested in the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in favor of the latter. * * The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proffered their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on the basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, it was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife."

Neither the words nor the action of the head of the Washington Cabinet can be considered uncalled for. In the present condition of political beliefs, no one can deny to any people on the earth the right to constitute itself into a nation, if it feels and can prove that it has the power so to do, and Cuba has proved that she has the power. Her tenacity, her pertinacity, and the powerful resources which she has developed in this gigantic strife, abundantly testify to her capability. The world, therefore, owes her not only its sympathy with her cause, but respect for and deference to what she declares to be her unchangeable will.

Commingled with these powerful and elevated reasons for recognizing Cuba's right to self-government, is another and still more elevated consideration, both in virtue of its direct purpose and the general interests attached to it. Cuba, when seated on the bench of nations, does not solely mean another nation inscribed on the list; it means also the final and absolute disappearance on this continent of that stigma so disgraceful to the whole human race, slavery, the cause alike of the shame and opprobrium of the civilized world, and a disturbing element to the free labor of these countries.

The Government of Colombia, therefore, deems itself perfectly justified in proposing, as through me it does propose, to your Excellency, the acceptation of this American idea—that all the Governments of Spanish America, in unison with that of Washington, should inaugurate a common action to entreat from Spain that she recognize the self-government of Cuba; that for this purpose such Governments as have diplomatic agents accredited to Washington should forward to them instructions to this effect, and that such Governments as have no such agents shall accredit such for the purpose.

Spain may oppose an obstacle to her meeting the views of the meditating Governments in the shape of the enormous losses to her treasury which have accrued from her endeavors to terminate the war, and should this be the case, the obstacle can be easily removed—let these same Governments subscribe the necessary sum pro rata. Such a course will have no further meaning than a desire to effect the proposed object, because the perfect right of Cuba to constitute herself into a nation once admitted, any price paid for its ransom is devoid alike of reason and justice.

All the peoples of America must necessarily deem the cause for which I solicit the protection of their Government as essentially their own, and the assistance which I have indicated, which is certainly far from being the most efficacious which could be rendered, is simply the help of brothers to a brother and, of course, could exact no repayment. Nevertheless, were it indispensable, Cuba, which is still rich enough, might, at no distant day, repay the debt thus contracted with the mediating Governments.

Should this idea of mediation be accepted, as the Government of Colombia trusts it will be, the first step will be to regularize the war by abolishing confiscation, the scaffold, and all other means unadmitted in legitimate warfare; for as the negotiation for the termination of the strife may be more or less protracted, no small good will have been effected if, meanwhile, the war shall have been humanized.

Such, sir, are the ideas on which my Government wishes to deal with the Cuban question, and imbued, as it is, with them, it likes to believe that it will meet with decided help from those which it addresses, for it is no part of brotherly and Christian peoples to stand quietly by and contemplate unmoved a work of repression so cruel and devastating as the one under consideration. Very respectfully your Excellency's servant,

JIL COLUNJE,
Secretary of State.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 12, 1872.

The Honorable Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Colombia:

SIR: I had the honor to receive your Excellency's despatch of the 26th of September last, in which, after depicting in vivid terms the situation of the Cuban people in their heroic strife for their independence, you propose the eminently American idea that the Governments of this new continent should request of the Spanish Government the freedom of Cuba, even paying her an indemnity for the war, to be subscribed *pro rata*.

I have informed the citizen President of this Republic of the matter, and he has instructed me to reply to your Excellency, as I have the satisfaction to do, in the following words:

The Government of Salvador, which has recognized the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, views with pleasure the steps initiated by the Government of Colombia,—an action thoroughly in harmony with its glorious traditions in favor of the independence and liberty of the world of Columbus. The Government of Salvador, ever animated by the same philanthropic and purely American feelings as those which your Government so worthily expresses, joyfully declares its adhesion to the noble idea, and will instruct its Minister Resident in Washington to place himself in accord with, and unite his efforts with those of the other Ministers of American Governments resident in Washington, in order successfully to carry out the negotiation with the Cabinet of Madrid.

Congratulating the Government of Columbia and your Excellency on so happy an idea, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the highest consideration, your faithful and obedient servant,

MANUEL CACERES, Secretary of State.

OBITUARY.

George Catlin.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 24.

The art circles of America and Europe have lost one of their oldest and most esteemed members. George Catlin died yesterday morning at half-past 5 o'clock, in the Darcy Building, Jersey City. He had suffered for many years from disease of the kidneys, which finally overcame his strength, and gradually sapped his long and useful life.

Mr. Catlin was born in 1796, at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Penn., known in olden times as the Valley of the Wyoming. His father sent him to Reeves' Law School, in Litchfield, Conn. There young Catlin remained for two years, bending all his energies to the mastery of law. Then he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he practiced in his profession for two years; but notwithstanding his legal studies, he had for several years devoted his leisure moments to the art of painting, for which he had always entertained a passionate admiration, long before he left his father's roof.

Art was his idolized profession. So strong did his passion for art become that he finally abandoned the law, and came to New York, where he was soon engaged in the painting of portraits and miniatures. In 1829, being then 33 years old, Mr. Catlin had his attention called to the fact that the pure American race was disappearing before the march of civilization. He therefore resolved, if possible, to rescue from oblivion the types and customs of the unfortunate Indians.

From that moment dated the commencement of his life-study, to which he clung through the remaining years of his existence, in good or evil fortune. From that day George Catlin was a public benefactor, and his subsequent career was devoted to the cause of art and history, to which Le Las added a chapter that cannot be undervalued.

In 1831, Mr. Catlin, though discouraged by his friends and by the Government, accompanied Governor Clark, of St. Louis, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a Western tour among the Winnebagos and Menomonies, the Shawanos, Sacs, and Foxes, and with these interviews began the series of his Indian paintings. After the close of the "Black Hawk War" he visited Black Hawk and five of his warriors, prisoners at Jefferson Barracks, where he painted their portraits.

In the following year he descended the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Yellowstone to St. Louis, in a canoe, with two men, a distance of 2,000 miles, steering it the whole way with his own paddle; and in that campaign visited and painted the Mandans, Crows, Blackfeet, K'nisteneux, Assinneboins, Minatarres, Reccarrees, Sioux, Puncas, and Iowas. During these voyages he was the correspondent of the New York *Spectator*.

These letters and others written during subsequent trips to the West were collected and published in 1841, the volume being entitled "Catlin's Life Among North American Indians." The artist's anxiety to procure faithful and complete portraits of all the Indian celebrities, and of representatives of every well-known or obscure tribe, led him into many dangers, and he travelled thousands of miles in a bark canoe and on horseback. He visited nearly every State in the Union, and was, doubtless, the best-informed man in the world on Indian life and customs.

He married and went to Europe in 1840, taking with him his collection of paintings, which he exhibited in London for three years. He afterwards went to Paris where his wife suddenly died, leaving three daughters who are yet living, while the French Revolution turned him out "neck and heels," as he expressed it in his book. In 1852 he sailed to Venezuela, and for several years was employed in exploring the innermost parts of South America, interviewing scores of tribes of wild Indians.

"Last Rambles in North and South America," from his pen, is a graphic description of his life in the wilderness of those countries. He also wrote a little book entitled, "Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America," based on his operations made during his travels. A very valuable work, "North American Folio," containing twenty-five plates of hunting scenes, was published by him in London.

As an author, Mr. Catlin was peculiarly talented, and his books all exhibit unusual merit. As an artist, he excelled, and the fidelity of his drawings was highly commended by Lewis Cass, Humboldt, Schoolcraft, and others. His paintings are spirited and accurate, the portraits being remarkable likenesses, while the landscape views are perfect representations. Until within two years, Mr. Catlin has resided in Brussels, preparing his second gallery of Indian characters, and also several books which were published in London.

Last autumn his collection, comprising 500 portraits, was exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery in this city, and was visited by thousands, while the press deservedly praised its excellence. This collection is now at the Smithsonian Institute, and a petition is awaiting Congress for its purchase.

A SPANISH MURDER.

A Mat Maker of Barcelona Killed by His Servant and Her Lover—Cut in Pieces and Sewed up in Mats.

From the Imprenta of Barcelona, Spain.

The present state of the case, which is now being tried by the Judge of the District of San Baltren, in relation to the murder of Pedro Batllori, a mat-maker, in the street of Conde del Asalto, permits us to lay the following details of this horrible crime before the public:

Pedro Batillori was divorced from his lawful wife, Josefa Mas, some twenty-two years ago. He had no children by her, and his only relative was a brother. He was possessed of some property, which he had willed away, after his decease, to one Gregoria Foix, in payment of services which had been rendered him. This will was executed on the 7th of September last. These two, Pedro Batllori and his servant, Gregoria Foix, lived alone in the mat factory. Gregoria had had for some time criminal relations with a private of the Corps of Engineers, Victoriano Ubiernay Guilarte by name, a man about 30 years of age, robust, tall, and of a pleasant cast of countenance.

When Ubierna's regiment left for Madrid about the end of September, he deserted and remained in Barcelona. From that date Gregoria Foix took care of him and supplied him with money. She first tried to get him a room in the Gracia, but the people would not receive him there because he had no papers. At last she procured a lodging for him in the house of one Jose Bigat, at No. 29 San Jeronimo street. There she passed him off as her brother, carried his meals to him every day, and became responsible for the rent of his room. About this time Gregoria had conceived the idea of killing her master, and she proposed the crime to her lover. She assured him that when the old man was out of the way, they could get married, set up a store, and live happy. Victoriano could not long, however, resist the machinations of this infernal woman (his own words), and she dragged him to his perdition. She hid him one night in the factory; but his courage failed him, and he left the house the next morning without having been seen by Batllori.

Eight days after this Gregoria went to Victoriano's, in San Jeronimo street, and taking him with her, hid him in a small room alongside of the one in which she slept, and which was immediately over the room of Pedro Batllori. At the usual hour the unsuspecting mat-maker shut up his shop and went to bed. It was probable that he slept very soundly, for there appears to be but little doubt that Gregoria gave him a strong dose of opium, which she had bought that very day in a neighboring drug-store. When Batllori was asleep, Gregoria went down stairs, lit a lamp in the kitchen, and proceeded to boil some oil and honey in a small earthen pot. Her intention was to pour this down her master's throat; but this part of her devilish plan was not executed. She then took some ashes in a piece of paper and went up stairs to call her accomplice. As the couple reached Batllori's room Victoriano threw himself on the mat maker, seized him by the throat, and endeavored to choke him. Batllori awoke in terror, and at the same instant Gregorie threw the ashes in his eyes. She then hurled herself upon her victim, striking him in the most sensitive parts of his person, and striking him until she killed him.

As soon as Batllori was dead, his murderers returned to Gregoria's room and went to sleep as if nothing had happened. Before retiring, Gregoria was anxious to restore strength to her lover, and for the purpose she offered him a cup of coffee, into which she had scraped the phosphorus of a bundle of matches. Victoriano, however, suspecting something, refused to drink it. On the following morning, the door of the shop was opened at the usual hour, only it was the servant, not the master, who opened it. She then went out in quest of a person, whom it is now imprudent to name, with whom, in consideration of a sum of money, she made a bargain that he should help her in cutting the body of the unfortunate mat-maker. In this operation the whole of the next day (Sunday) was spent. In the evening Gregoria again went out to find a man to carry off some bundles for her in a hand-cart. She found one in the street, Arco del Featro, and the two went together to find a cart. Gregoria then took this man to the house in Asalto street, in order to show him the place to which he was to go with the hand-cart on the following morning.

At 6 o'clock on Monday morning the cart was in front of the mat store. Three bundles sewed up in mats and corded were ready. One contained the trunk, another the arms, feet, and hands, and the third the thighs of the poor mat maker. The head was wanting. This Gregoria Foix had carried in her arms over night to the gardens of San Beltran. Meanwhile Victoriano and the unsuspecting hauler of the hand cart made their way through Estrella, San Paolo, and Ronda streets to the gate of San Antonio, on the Hostafranchs road, where, leaving the bundles, Victoriana gave the cartman sixty cents, and took leave of him. That same afternoon a young girl happened to be gathering egg plants in the gardens of San Beltran, and a bundle done up in coarse cloth caught her eye. She called some people near at hand, and they, undoing the cloth, were horrified to find a human head. The Judge of the district was summoned, but no clue to the mystery could be found. The head was then taken to the Santa Cruz Hospital, and on the following day was publicly exhibited with a view to its identification. It was identified the next day. Meanwhile the other remains of what in life had been Pedro Batllori had been discovered at the San Antonio gate. Gregoria was arrested, but she stoutly denied all knowledge of the crime, and stated that Batllori had gone out on Sunday to collect a certain bill, and that he had not returned.

At this time the Judge learned that a certain barber, D. Caystano Florensa by name, had bled a person in San Jeronimo street, on the night of Monday. Florensa appeared at once before the Judge, and disposed that while he was shaving a civil guard, a woman came into his shop and asked him to go and bleed a man; that while he was finishing the shaving he entered into conversation with her. She told him she had a message to give him, which was that he should go to the mat store at No. 26 Asalto street, which she owned. Florensa went with the woman to the house, and found there a man stretched upon a cot, who kept his face covered, and who held out his arm to be bled. He says he noticed other people in the room, all of whom seemed very despondent, and that he saw there a towel covered with blood. As soon as the bleeding was performed, Gregoria (for this was the woman in question) handed him a quarter. He left, telling the people to take care of the sick man, who was Victoriano Ubjerna.

As soon as Florensa heard of the murder of the mat seller in Asalto street he thought he had solved the mystery through the matter of that bleeding. He informed the Judge of what he had done and seen, and, principally through his instrumentality, justice is likely to be meted out to the perpetrators of this barbarous crime.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A company in New Orleans has shipped to Chicago this season about 5,000 barrels of artificial asphalt, for roofing purposes.

—A farmer in Shelby County, Iowa, raised, this season, from 81 acres, over 1,900 bushels of wheat. The first crop paid for the quarter section.

—The Burlington (Kans.) *Patriot* says, since September last, some eight or nine women in and about Burlington have died from the perils of maternity.

—General Sherman tells the dismay of a frontiersman when told there would not be an Indian war that year. "Why, good God," said he, "in case of peace what shall we do with our hay?"

—The Delaware Indians live in frame houses, wear cut-away coats and stand-up collars, fail in business, and compromise at 50 cents on the dollar, and are getting quite civilized.

—A Lancaster undertaker advertises: "Get your holiday coffins of J. Waterhouse. Don't go up or down Shawnee street without seeing my stock of caskets and coffins."

—Mrs. McGuire, of Dodson Station, O., broke the head of a young man who insisted on wooing her daughter. Though dead, he cannot but be congratulated upon this early escape from such a mother-in-law.

—The newsboys' lodging-house, under the supervision of the "Children's Aid Society," in New York, has lodged, in seventeen years, 10,083 different boys, besides conferring numerous other charities to boys.

—The past year 25,000 barrels of beans, of four bushels each, were shipped from Brockport, N. Y. The average price was $2.00 per bushel, and the income $200,000. About 700 acres were devoted to the crop in that vicinity.

—A 14-year old boy in Syracuse, N. Y., put two bullets into a hack driver last week, and those who are in the annual habit of visiting Niagara Falls talk of erecting a monume[nt to] the boy on Goat Island.

—The Inspectors of the Massachusetts S[tate] Prison at Charlestown will probably recom[mend] its removal in their report to the Legislatur[e, in] which case the building, which has cost [the] State some $458,000, will probably be purch[ased] by the Eastern Railroad Company.

—The reported burning of old Fort Kear[ny is] a canard. The old Fort still exists, wit[h its] beautiful parade ground, surrounded with [...] and beautiful trees, and is still a living re[mem]brance of the past military glory of the plac[e].

—The Great Eastern Circus was sold at au[ction] in Selma, Ala., a few days ago. The eleph[ant] was bought by Mr. DeHaven for $10,000. [...] bay horses brought $3,400. The den conta[ining] the lioness and cubs, $6,085. The Bengal [...] and leopards, $6,000. The buffaloes, $400 [...] The ring horses sold at from $500 to [...] each.

—From a New England town comes the [...]ling intelligence that "matching coppers [is] the favorite amusement at parties and [...]tions. Not long since a Professor's dau[ghter] won $3.50 at "twenty-deck poker" in a [...] sitting. This domesticating "tiger" bod[es no] good.

—The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Com[pany] (from Oswego to Lewiston) have, it is sai[d, de]termined to cross the Niagara River at th[e site] of the Lewiston suspension bridge, now [...]ing, but which is located at the most avail[able] point for crossing. The construction of [...] road will give life to the two deadest town[s on] the continent—Lewiston and Queenstown.

—The total amount of currency bonds is[sued] for the State of Georgia is $5,688,500 [...] bonds, $2,598,000; total direct indebted[ness] $81,286,500. The amount of contingent [...] regarded valid is $3,158,400, making the [...] direct and contingent debt $11,444,000. [...] total assets of the State are $8,018,800. The [to]tal tax for ordinary purposes is $1,117,869; [esti]mated ordinary expenses for 1872, $80[...], leaving a balance of $317,969 for paymen[t of] loans and interest. The Common School F[und], independent of the foregoing, is $541,492.

—James Lanigan, about 22 years old, emplo[yed] upon a branch of the Allegheny Valley Railr[oad], killed a comrade named Robert Jones, in Cla[rion] County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, by stab[bing] him in the breast with a butcher-knife whil[e en]gaged in a drunken altercation. On Satu[rday] night, Lanigan reached Brady's Bend and st[ole a] ride upon a coal car, arriving in Oil City Su[nday] morning. His sufferings with the cold d[uring] the night were intense, and his limbs were fr[ozen,] so that he had to be assisted from the train. [On] Sunday evening he confessed the murder to [the] police.

—The silk manufacture at Paterson, N. J. [is] seriously embarrassed by a strike affecting f[rom] 800 to 1,000 operatives. The great establi[sh]ment of Tilt & Sons has reduced the pric[e of] weaving twilled goods from 50 to 40 cents [a] yard, the wages amounting at the former r[ate,] say the employers, to about $3.50 per day. T[he] industry is carried on by men who take the [...] to their homes and weave it on hand-loo[ms]. The reduction did not at first produce a str[ike,] but one was precipitated by the giving ou[t of] some work to apprentices at 25 cents per y[ard]. The men employed on these goods in ano[ther] establishment have also struck. Public fee[ling] is heightened by the arraignment before [the] grand jury of two men for "conspiring" to [de]tain another from working. The sewing-[...] shops are not affected. Altogether, it is a s[eri]ous drawback to the leading industry of Pater[son]. Happily, there are now very few strikes in p[ro]gress throughout the country.

—There is a hack-driver in Vicksburg w[ho,] by the sublimity of his extortions, has cast [...] hack-drivers of all other cities into the sha[de]. He got hold of an emigrant, the other day, a[nd] charged him $125 for transferring his bagg[age] from the depot to the ferry-boat. Not con[tent] with this, he personally pounded the emigr[ant] for declining to pay the money. He was [for] this brought before a Justice, and fined [...]. At the last accounts he was in jail howling [for] the Justice to remit the fine, which he refu[sed] most emphatically to do. When this Jehu g[ets] upon his box again, it is supposed that he [will] have a mitigated idea of the value of his pro[fes]sional services.

—We indignantly read of a beast of a ma[n in] Grass Lake, Mich., who, because his horses co[uld] not draw a heavy load, kindled a fire under th[em] just to stimulate their exertions, whereby th[ey] were grievously burned. He has been loc[ked] up, and should be kept so until Mr. Bergh [can] have an opportunity of showing him that [his] conduct was foolish as well as cruel.

—A nice reformatory the jail in Kalama[zoo] must be. Miss Clara Underwood, who had b[een] for some months confined there for larceny, [on be]ing discharged, went upon her way rejoicin[g], and well she might rejoice, for she manage[d to] carry off with her the sheets and blankets f[rom] the bed in her cell. She may have wanted t[he] drapery of her couch for a memento of her te[m]porary home; but the stern jailer went af[ter] the public property, and when he brought [it] back he brought back Clara with him.

—We confess that we are rather than [...] shocked by the account of a funeral which [we] find in a Massachusetts newspaper. Here it [is:] "The funeral exercises were conducted by t[he] Rev. Mr. Woods, Methodist, and were very s[ol]emn and affecting to the numerous relati[ves] and friends present. The Doctor looked p[er]fectly natural as he lay in his coffin, seemin[g to] say to his old friends, 'What's all this f[uss] about?—I am happy.'" This beats the story [of] the fine old Irish gentleman, all of the ol[den] time, who declined to remain dead in his co[ffin] while such excellent whiskey was travell[ing] around the board.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Gould, an American lady, has a school [of] 200 pupils at Rome.

—Dr. Haight declines his election as Bish[op] of Massachusetts on account of ill health.

—John Russell Young is on the staff of a Lo[n]don paper, and intends to stay there.

—Captain Christy, Treasurer-elect of Iowa, w[ill] make Judge J. D. Ingalls, of Warren Count[y], his Deputy.

—The Rev. A. J. Patterson, pastor of the Un[i]versalist Society at Boston Highlands, was un[a]ble to preach on Sunday, and his wife occupi[ed] his pulpit.

—Warren F. Leland has purchased the Trim[ble] Opera House, at Albany, N. Y., of Mrs. [...] A. Trimble, and will lease it to Edwin Adams.

—The students of the Michigan Universi[ty] concluded not to pay Henry Ward Beecher $1,0[00] for one lecture, seeing that said sum would pu[r]chase 20,000 glasses of beer and other brai[n]-making material.

—The famous organ builder, Eberhard Friedri[ch] Walcker, who made the great organ in Bosto[n] and the celebrated instrument in the Cathedr[al] of Ulm, died recently at Ludwigsburg, in Bava[ria], where his factory was situated.

—It is stated that the private fortune of th[e] ex-King of Naples will be returned to him o[n] the condition that he will abstain from all politi[cal] intrigue.

—L. U. Reavis, Secretary of the National Cap[]ital Removal Committee, is now corresponding with leading men of the country in reference t[o] renewing the agitation, and calling a conventio[n] for the furtherance of the movement.

—Miss Cobbe, an English female adept in mental philosophy, has lately published long and well-written articles in two London magazines, in which she contends that dogs, as well as men, have immortal souls.

—Phœbe Couzins excluded the naughty naughty men from her lecture in Des Moines on "Licensed Sin," though girls of 12 were allowe[d] to listen to a speech describing female immoral[]ity.

—Dr. George W. Lawrence, the resident physician at Hot Springs, Ark., was recent[ly] united in marriage at Little Rock, to Clara [...] Lillienthal, of New Orleans. Dr. Lawrence i[s] one of the most widely-known and popular gen[]tlemen of the South, and Miss Lillienthal has attained a prominent place in Southern literar[y] circles. The newspapers of Arkansas and New Orleans contain a succession of congratulations.

—Judge Durell was born in Durham, N. H., and is a son of the late Daniel M. Durell, of that place. He went to Louisiana a short time be[]fore the war, and was made a Judge by Presi[]dent Lincoln for want of better timber. He wa[s] active in cotton operations at the close of the war.

—Captain Charles Stuart, of the pulcky little town in Iowa, which bears his name, has gene[r]ously receipted unpaid notes to the amount of $2,000 held by him against merchants of the place who were burned out in the late disastrous conflagration.

—President Grant lately visited his aged fath[]er, the Postmaster of Covington, Ky., and there are rumors in that town that he will appoint El[]wood Miller special agent in place of Mr. Easton, allowing Jesse R. Grant to continue nominally as Postmaster. Mr. Miller is chief clerk in the office, which position he has filled for a number of years.

—M. Paul Janet, a French writer, has shown that since the year 1789 there have been twelve different governments in France, the average duration of which has been from seven to eight years.

—At the marriage, on the 5th inst., in San Francisco, of Flora, only daughter of Charles Main, of Portsmouth, N. H., to C. F. McDer[]mott, of San Francisco, the bride was presented by her father with $300,000, and by her husband with $100,000, in addition to numerous rich and costly presents from other parties. The cere[]mony was doubly performed, first by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Unitarian, and then by Arch[]bishop Alemany, Catholic.

DELAYED TRANSPORTATI[ON]

The Liability of Shipping Comp[anies] for Losses Arising Throug[h] Negligent Delay.

The Value of a Release-Note W[hen] a Company Fails to Use Due Diligence.

An Important Decision [on] New Grounds by Judg[e] Rogers.

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was foolish as well as cruel.

—A nice reformatory the jail in Kalamaz
must be. Miss Clara Underwood, who had be
some months confined there for larceny, b
discharged, went upon her way rejoicing
well she might rejoice, for she managed
carry off with her the sheets and blankets fro
the bed in her cell. She may have wanted th
drapery of her couch for a memento of her te
porary home; but the stern jailer went aft
the public property, and when he brought
he brought back Clara with him.

—We confess that we are rather than el
shocked by the account of a funeral which w
find in a Massachusetts newspaper. Here it i
The funeral exercises were conducted by th
Rev. Mr. Woods, Methodist, and were very so
and affecting to the numerous relativ
and friends present. The Doctor looked pe
fectly natural as he lay in his coffin, seeming
say to his old friends, 'What's all this fu
about?—I am 'appy.'" This beats the story o
the fine old Irish gentleman, all of the olde
time, who declined to remain dead in his coff
while such excellent whiskey was travellin
round the board.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Gould, an American lady, has a school o
pupils at Rome.

Dr. Haight declines his election as Bisho
Massachusetts on account of ill health.

John Russell Young is on the staff of a Lon
paper, and intends to stay there.

Captain Christy, Treasurer-elect of Iowa, wi
Judge J. D. Ingalls, of Warren County
Deputy.

The Rev. A. J. Patterson, pastor of the Uni
salist Society at Boston Highlands, was uns
to preach on Sunday, and his wife occupie
pulpit.

Warren F. Leland has purchased the Trim
Opera House, at Albany, N. Y., of Mrs. M
Trimble, and will lease it to Edwin Adams.

The students of the Michigan University
cluded not to pay Henry Ward Beecher $1,00
one lecture, seeing that said sum would pur
20,000 glasses of beer and other brain
making material.

The famous organ builder, Eberhard Friedrich
Walker, who made the great organ in Boston
the celebrated instrument in the Cathedral
Ulm, died recently at Ludwigsburg, in Bava
where his factory was situated.

It is stated that the private fortune of the
King of Naples will be returned to him on
condition that he will abstain from all politi
intrigue.

J. U. Beavis, Secretary of the National Cap
Removal Committee, is now corresponding
leading men of the country in reference to
giving the agitation, and calling a convention
the furtherance of the movement.

Miss Cobbe, an English female adept in
tal philosophy, has lately published long and
written articles in two London magazines,
which she contends that dogs, as well as men,
immortal souls.

Phoebe Couzins excluded the naughty,
ty men from her lecture in Des Moines on
cused Sin," though girls of 12 were allowed
to a speech describing female immoral-

Dr. George W. Lawrence, the resident
cian at Hot Springs, Ark., was recently
in marriage at Little Rock, to Clara E.
thal, of New Orleans. Dr. Lawrence is
of the most widely-known and popular gen
of the South, and Miss Lillienthal has
a prominent place in Southern literary
The newspapers of Arkansas and New
contain a succession of congratulations.

Judge Durell was born in Durham, N. H.,
a son of the late Daniel M. Durell, of that
He went to Louisiana a short time be-
the war, and was made a Judge by Presi-
Lincoln for want of better timber. He was
in cotton operations at the close of the

Captain Charles Stuart, of the pulcky little
in Iowa, which bears his name, has gener-
receipted unpaid notes to the amount of
held by him against merchants of that
who were burned out in the late disastrous
ration.

President Grant lately visited his aged fath-
Postmaster or Covington, Ky., and there
more in that town that he will appoint El-
Miller special agent in place of Mr. Easton,
Jesse R. Grant to continue nominally
master. Mr. Miller is chief clerk in the
which position he has filled for a number
s.

Paul Janet, a French writer, has shown
since the year 1792 there have been twelve
governments in France, the average
of which has been from seven to eight

the marriage, on the 5th inst., in San
co, of Flora, only daughter of Charles
of Portsmouth, N. H., to C. F. McDer-
San Francisco, the bride was presented
father with $300,000, and by her husband
00,000, in addition to numerous rich and
presents from other parties. The cere-
was doubly performed, first by the Rev.
Stebbins, Unitarian, and then by Arch-
Alemany, Catholic.

DELAYED TRANSPORTATION.

The Liability of Shipping Companies for Losses Arising Through Negligent Delay.

The Value of a Release-Note Where a Company Fails to Use Due Diligence.

An Important Decision on New Grounds by Judge Rogers.

Judge Rogers has reviewed the evidence and law governing the case, Wilcox v. the Erie Railway Company, in which considerable interest has been felt by the mercantile community. In doing this,—so exhaustively that we regret space does not allow us to follow him,—His Honor spoke in effect as follows:

THE DECISION.

The plaintiff, Wilcox, being about to remove from the State of New York to the State of Iowa, on the 23d September, 1871, shipped several boxes of goods from Friendship, N. Y., a station on the Erie Railroad, marked "A. J. Wilcox, Eckley, Iowa," taking a receipt from the Erie Railway Company, by which that Company agreed "to forward the goods from Friendship to Cleveland" upon certain conditions therein expressed and not material to be stated. At the same time the agent of the Company presented to the shipper a writing as follows: In consideration of the Erie Railway Company receiving for transportation two boxes and one bbl., to be shipped to Eckley, Iowa, at reduced rates at owner's risk, and upon the basis of this agreement, the undersigned hereby releases said Erie Railway Company from all liability for damage, delay, or loss of any kind, whether arising from negligence or fault of any such Company, or its agents or employes, or from any other cause, and agrees to pay freight at reduced rates," which was signed by the plaintiff. The charges were not then paid, but were marked on the expense bill sent with the goods, and were at reduced rates—about one-half of the usual charges on way freight when sent without such agreement. The agent at Friendship stated that Wilcox told him to mark them "A. J. Wilcox, Eckley, Iowa," and that he did so. The goods were sent from Friendship on the 25th day of September, and reached Chicago on the 1st day of October, 1871. The freight agent here of the Railroad Company which brought the goods to this city, applied to have them shipped over the Illinois Central Railroad to Iowa, but the freight agent of that company declined to receive them as he knew of no such place as Eckley in Iowa, and they were held to ascertain the correctness of the direction. There was in fact no Eckley, but there was an Ackley, in Iowa. On the 1st, certainly not later than the 2d day of October, the freight agent at Chicago sent a telegram to Friendship, N. Y. (it having to be repeated at Cleveland, Ohio) as follows, "No such place as Eckley—was not Ackley intended?" The agent at Friendship on the receipt of this despatch instituted inquiries and tried to find persons in and around Friendship who could tell, as to the proper place they should be sent, and also examined a Map and Shippers' Guide as soon as he got the despatch. His inquiries of persons resulted in nothing, but he did learn from the Map and Shippers' Guide (as had the Chicago agent) that there was an Ackley in Iowa, and not an Eckley. He did not answer this despatch until he received a second one, and then on the 6th or 7th of October replied, "Send to Ackley." This answer must have been received here on the day it was sent, but the freight agent only found it out on the 10th or 11th of October, one or two days after the great fire. He was not the officer who sent or received the despatch. The boxes were not sent on, and were burnt up in the Chicago fire of the 9th of October, 1871. Upon these facts two questions arise:

1. Was there negligence upon the part of the Railroad Company?

2. If so, did the writing given by Wilcox release it from responsibility for such negligence?

Upon the part of the defendant it is contended that there was no negligence at all, or if any, only slight or ordinary negligence, and that the release is good, and protects the defendant from liability for the loss. That there was a mistake made in marking the boxes Eckley instead of Ackley, there is no doubt. The agent of the defendant Company in his testimony swore that the plaintiff told him to mark them Eckley. It does not appear that Wilcox saw the marking, or saw the boxes after they were so marked. That Ackley is and was the true destination is positively certain, and Wilcox must have known it and must have so told the agent, but he caught the sound Eckley, and so wrote it. It was an orthographical mistake made by Fries, the agent, in not catching the true pronunciation of the name. This is not singular or strange.

"Both our orthography and pronunciation of many words are extremely irregular," says Webster; and this, not among the ignorant and uneducated alone, but the educated, also,—even lexicographers. Walker differs from Sheridan, Johnson from Walker, and Webster from each and all of them. The spelling of proper names of places and persons is arbitrary. There are no well established rules therefor, and mistakes often occur. Then, the sound is frequently misapprehended, and one who attempts to spell from sound will be guilty of errors in true orthography, however correct he may be in phonetics. [His Honor here continued minutely to analyze the nature of the sound of letters, and then proceeded.]

But I take stronger ground, and feel bound to hold the defendant and the connecting railroad lines guilty of negligence, in not, upon the knowledge they had on the 1st or 2d of the month, sending on the goods; and if I am right in this, then the negligence was gross. If there was gross negligence, as I think there was, then it is admitted that the release does not avail the defendant; and I might content myself with placing my decision upon that ground. But I am willing to go farther and say that, even if it falls within the degree of negligence called ordinary, still the release cannot be a bar to plaintiff's recovery, under the principles of law established or recognized by the courts of last resort in this country or in England. * * * * The Read case—37 Ills., 484—is the strongest one in favor of the claim of the defendant, that common carriers can, by special agreement, exempt themselves from liability for damages occasioned by any other species or degree of negligence not denominated gross." The plaintiff in that case, being a passenger with a free pass, received injuries while travelling in the cars, occasioned by a collision of trains. On the back of the pass was an endorsement to the effect that he assumed all risks of accidents and agreed that the Company should not be liable under any circumstances whether of negligence or otherwise, for injury to the person. It was held that this agreement did not exempt the Company from liability for gross negligence, but did exempt it from any other degree of negligence, or from liability on account of unavoidable accident. This would be an authority directly applicable to the case before this Court, and would be decisive of it unless the negligence complained of was gross, except for the material fact that the one, Read, was a passenger, travelling upon a free pass—a gratuity—and in the other, Wilcox, had contracted for the transportation of freight, and was bound to pay for the carriage of his goods. But for the gratuitous presentation of the pass, and its acceptance and use by Read, the endorsement on it would have been a notice mainly, and not a contract. A common carrier is not bound by law to receive and carry a passenger free of charge. For this reason, it has a right to impose any terms it may please to exact, of one who accepts the gratuity and rides upon a free pass. But it is different with the passenger for hire, and the shipper who offers freight and proposes to pay for its carriage; in that case the carrier is bound by law to receive and carry the passenger or the goods, and should not be, and is not, in my opinion, permitted to contract for any exemption from liability for damages occasioned by negligence of any degree. There can be no doubt that the Supreme Court in this case of Read, attached great importance to the fact that he was a passenger, enjoying the free and gratuitous bounty of the Company, and as such took all the risks of the road except from the gross negligence of the servants of the Company. The case, then, is a precedent and authority in like cases, but the exemption therein acceded to the Company ought not to be farther extended or enlarged. The New York cases,—Wills v. the N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co., 26 Barb. 641, and Perkins v. the same Company, 24 N. Y., cited by our Supreme Court in the Read case, as sustaining the legality of such a release, expressly repudiate any distinction between gross negligence and other degrees of negligence. "It is the fact of negligence, mere negligence, and not its degree, which incurs the liability," say the Court in the Wills case. "Justice Curtis seems to adopt a similar view in regard to these distinctions," (or degrees of negligence,) "being more or less unintelligible and in practice often leading to misconstruction and misunderstanding. It seems, too, that these distinctions are repudiated by many of the continental jurists in Europe, as producing more uncertainty than they cure." Redfield on Carriers, p. 247, note.

So in 2 Parsons on Contract 249-250, it is said, "Upon the question whether he" (a common carrier) "may exempt himself from all liability for the consequences of the *mere negligence* of himself or his servants, we are inclined to think that the present weight of authority would not permit him to do so. This is indeed expressly prohibited by the recent English Railroad Traffic Act." That the Supreme Court of this State so regard the law, and have not intended, by anything said in the Morrison or Bread case, to affirm a different doctrine, is clear from what they say and decide in the latest case of which we have any knowledge. The Adams Express Company vs. Louis Stettauers, found in 4 Legal News, p. 234, in which Lawrence, C. J., says: "We cannot hold the carrier excused from the exercise of reasonable and ordinary care," even when the shipper has agreed to the terms of a bill of lading, exempting the carrier from liability beyond a certain sum. And again says the learned Chief Justice: "In order to prevent the carrier from releasing, himself, by contract, from all liability, Courts have laid down the rule above stated, that he cannot, even by contract exempt himself from the exercise of reasonable care." The counterpart of this rule must, of necessity, be true, that he cannot, by contract, exempt himself from losses arising from *ordinary negligence*. While courts have often expressed regret that common carriers have been permitted, by positive agreement, to discharge themselves from liability as insurers, certainly they will not hold that they can be discharged from responsibility for losses occasioned by negligence of any degree. If I am right in the opinion that the Company was bound to carry the goods to *Ackley*, Iowa, then there is no such variance between the declaration and the evidence as would defeat the action. The defendant contracted to carry the goods to Eckley, which I think meant, and was sufficiently known to the agents at the Railroad Company's to be Ackley. They failed by negligence to do so. The evidence substantially sustains the averments of the declaration. The motion for a new trial is overruled.

Adolph Moses appeared for the plaintiff, and George W. Millard for the defendant.

PERSONAL.

Hon. George Green, of Iowa, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. Paul T. Hastings, of Nevada, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Hon. George Carter, of New Jersey, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. J. M. Efler, of Jacksonville, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Captain T. V. Hooker, United States Army, quartered at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. M. V. Hamilton, of Bloomington, Ill., was in the city yesterday.

General John K. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, was at the Tremont yesterday.

The employes of Mr. H. C. Goodrich, manufacturer of the tuck marker, presented him with a cane on Christmas eve, said cane being gold mounted. Mr. H. J. Whitcomb made the necessary remarks.

Johnny Muir, one of the most efficient and popular of Treasurers, is to leave Aiken's Theatre, and resume his old position in the box office at the Academy of Music. Harry Deakin is to go to Milwaukee and represent Mr. Gardiner's interest in Nunnemacher's Opera House.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: W. Walton, Palmyria, N. Y.; M. McDermott, Cleveland, Ohio; C. L. Bush, Vincennes, Ind.; W. H. Cary, Ottawa; H. E. Myer, Fairbolt, Neb.; M. M. Clark, Galesburg, Ill.; M. B. Surges, Louisville, Ky.

Colonel O. Lippincott has been presented with a fine life-size portrait of himself, painted by Professor Chandler, late of Boston, and the Christmas-gift of the members of Lippincott's Battery. A portrait of Captain B. R. De Young, of Lippincott's Battery, also by Chandler, was presented to the original on the same occasion.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: Chauncy Cook, Boston; J. Mills, St. Louis; H. D. Smith, Marquette; F. R. Foster, Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Dunning and family, New York; R. H. Fleming, Cincinnati; G. E. Bursley, Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Cheeny, Rochester; Russel Sage, Jr., Detroit; C. G. Osgood, San Francisco; D. W. Lazur, Nevada; A. V. Brown, St. Paul.

Hon. Mark Skinner and family are making the tour of the South this winter. They will return home early in February. In a private letter written from the Stanton House, Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Skinner says: "I have been delighted with our trip thus far. I feared, on reaching this place, that we would find poor hotel accommodations, but the Stanton House has most agreeably disappointed me. It is an elegant hotel, and will be a great convenience to persons visiting this city and Lookout Mountain."

Miss Viola Pomeroy, a prima donna who has achieved a brilliant reputation in San Francisco, and who is now on her way to New York to fill a professional engagement, has been engaged to appear in a concert to be given on Sunday evening next in the Academy of Music, the Praeger Family assisting. Miss Pomeroy has been the subject of the most extravagant praises by the San Francisco press, and her single appearance in this city will doubtless excite a strong interest in musical circles. Her voice is said to cover the extraordinary range of three octaves and three notes, and she sings in four different languages.

The Mania for Trading in the Green Mountain State.

Saxton's River (Vt.) Letter to the Boston Herald.

One of my old friends, who has lived here since boyhood, is governed entirely by trade, and had much rather "swop" with a little to boot than sell for money outright. A few years since he visited the "Hub," and his attention was struck square in the front while passing through Dock Square by the sweet sounds of a tin music box, which was doing its level best to give all the demi-semiquavers of "Hull's Victory." He bought it by paying currency at the low price of two-fifty. The music box pleased his dear Merib and the other music loving people of the village; but this single tune could not always please, and Hull, though a splendid naval officer in his way, could not expect to have his victory to last longer than a few months, when it was so often started up, and so it was accounted a bore. Hodgkins, we will call his name, needed boots for the winter, and he had no money. He offered to trade with the shoemaker for a pair of boots by giving him his box, but the shoemaker was not disposed to do so. Yet Hodgkins was bound to fight for his boots on that line, if it took all winter, and that the bootman should either get the box or its equivalent in trade he was bound to see done. There was a man in Grafton, a few miles above, who had not only a few hens, but a nice ear for music. Hodgkins started for him, and, walking his team past the old fellow's house, he wound up his tin machine, "Hull's Victory" resounded among the hills of that anti-railroad town. The music-box took, and in a few minutes the hens were in the wagon and the box in the front of the rural retreat, with a dollar twelve and a half in Hodgkins' breeches pocket. Converting the hens to boots was another matter, but Hodgkins' executive capacity was amply sufficient to accomplish the task. Starting for home, he met the mail stage which plies regularly between Bellows Falls and Grafton, and whose driver, being a lover of poultry, stopped the United States mail and proposed to trade. Hodgkins was ready—didn't care about trading, of course, but if the driver had a pair of boots to swap he didn't know but what he would. The driver didn't have boots, but he did have under his seat a fresh steer's hide he was taking to Grafton to get tanned, and he would swap for that. Here was a chance; it was the nearest approach to boots Hodgkins had seen since the tin machine had been in his possession. Hodgkins' face was radiant unawares, for his heart bubbled up the smiles against the trading judgment; mad with the smile, but earnest for the trade, it is no stretch of the imagination to picture Hodgkins, a few minutes later, wending his weary way to the bosom of the loved ones at home, seated on the sweet-smelling hide of the innocent steer, who had given his life that Hodgkins might go for the Grafton stage. Hodgkins took the skin to the shoemaker's and swapped it for boots, with $1.75 into the bargain. He says he made money on the box and on the hens, but, as he keeps no books by double entry, he cannot tell exactly the net result. He knew he needed the boots, and he got them, and he is satisfied that if the shoemaker hasn't got the box he may yet have to dicker with its possessor.

—Gladstone is as enthusiastic a tree cultivator as was Horace Greeley, and spends much of his time trimming saplings at Howarden, his Chapeaux.

ANOTHER DAY'S WORK.

Some Further Inquiries Into the Circumstances Attending the Sale and Purchase of State Insurance Policies.

Sharp Passage at Arms Between Mr. Cooper and Register Hibbard—Of Course, the "Upper Court" Cannot Err.

The case of the State Insurance Company was resumed before the Register in Bankruptcy yesterday. Edson Keith, being sworn, testified that the firm of Keith Brothers had a policy to the amount of $5,000 in the State Insurance Company, covering a loss sustained in October, 1871. From four to six days after the fire Mr. McMullen and Mr. Bowen came to him, representing that they were endeavoring to make a settlement of claims, and asked him to sign an agreement to take 10 cents on the dollar. Such an agreement was signed. The loss was not total, the salvage being about 25 per cent. McMullen and Bowen left the impression that their object was to keep the Company out of bankruptcy.

In reply to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Keith stated that the assignment of the policy was signed by his brother, E. G. Keith. Was not present when it was signed. Witness signed the agreement to settle for 10 cents on the dollar. His statement as to salvage related to the terms of settlement. Does not remember the basis of settlement with other companies.

Samuel T. Atwater, an adjuster of marine losses, testified to having administered an oath as to proof of loss to Hibbard & Spencer on a policy in the State Insurance Company, on the 28th of December, 1871.

O. F. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists, testified to having had two policies in the State, one of $4,000 and one of $1,000. These policies were delivered last spring to the National Loan and Trust Company. He got 10 cents on the dollar. McMullen came in and said he had a paper which he wanted him to sign; that they were trying to settle up the affairs of the State Insurance Company; that they thought they could pay 10 cents on the dollar. Asked him if that was all they could pay. McMullen said it was all. Witness was a Director in the State and in the National Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. Cooper—Did you ever know, as an official of the bank, of a resolution or agreement to buy up policies in the State Insurance Company?

Mr. Ayer objected, on the ground that it was not material to show whether the policies were bought by full authority of all the officials of the bank; it was only material to show that the policies were bought.

Mr. Cooper said that this was an extraordinary transaction, and he claimed that the act of the Cashier and President must be by authority of the Directors.

The Register—I don't see how this interests the creditors of the State Insurance Company. If the Cashier and President violated their functions they are amenable to the Directors.

Mr. Cooper said that if it could be shown that this was done without due authority, then the bank was out of Court.

The Register decided to exclude the question, and Mr. Cooper excepted.

Mr. Cooper (to Mr. Fuller)—Did you ever authorize the purchase of certificates against the State Insurance Company?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Mr. Fuller stated that a record of the proceedings was kept by the officers of the Bank. He had been a Director of the bank since its organization. There was never a report made to him concerning any profit, or supposed profit, growing out of the purchase by the bank of claims against the State Insurance.

Mr. Cooper—Did you know that Messrs. Van Inwagen and McMullen were purchasing such claims for the purpose of setting them against the bank account?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Mr. Cooper—As a Director, were you present at any meeting of Directors when the subject of these claims was talked of?

A.—I have been present when they were talked of; it was three or four months after the fire; it was not previous to the 8th of December; could not swear that any action was taken, though it was talked of; never had any conversation with Geo. C. Smith or W. H. Park on the subject of the claims; was afterwards told that the claims had been purchased; did not know the claims were to be offset at the time the agreement with McMullen to settle for 10 cents on the dollar was signed.

By the Register—Do you propose to revoke the sale of your claims, or do you confirm it. A—I propose to confirm it.

Mr. Cooper—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Hurlbut with reference to the sale of the claim. Objected to, and the objection sustained.

Mr. Cooper—You may keep this evidence out, but the case will be taken to a Court where the evidence will be admitted.

The Register—That remark is improper, Mr. Cooper, and unless you withdraw or retract, it will be necessary that some other attorney shall represent this case.

Mr. Cooper disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the Register's integrity. He merely meant to say that the Register was mistaken in excluding the evidence.

The Register—Yes, we all make mistakes, excepting the upper court, where no mistake can be made, even though they occasionally reverse former decisions.

The Register stated that it was his intention hereafter to ask of every witness whether he purposed to revoke or confirm the sale of his claim.

Mr. Cooper said he should object to both the question and the answer, on the ground that in case the witness should state his intention to confirm the sale, he was thereby debarred from thereafter changing his mind and attempting to revoke the sale, though it was plain that it was made as the result of fraudulent misrepresentations.

Mr. Ayer (to the witness)—Have you ever claimed, or do you now claim, that the sale or transfer of the policy was void? A. I have not, and do not.

Mr. Cooper—Do you believe that you were deceived as to the assets of the company? A. It turns out very differently from what I supposed. I have not been promised, have not received, and do not expect, to receive any further payment on the claim.

A recess of twenty minutes was then taken, and, on reassembling, Mr. John Alston was called. He testified that he was a member of the firm of Alston, Devoe & Co., at the time of the fire. The firm had $7,300 covered in the State Insurance Company. The policies were surrendered to Mr. Van Inwagen on a settlement of 10 cents on the dollar. Did not ask Mr. Van Inwagen as to the affairs of the company, and no statement of the kind was made by him. Is a Director in the National Loan and Trust Company, has been since its organization. Was never at any meeting of Directors when the question of claims against the State Insurance Company was discussed.

Mr. Cooper—Were you even consulted as to the purchase of such claims?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Mr. Alston stated that he never received any report made through the offset of the State claims against the deposit account. Some boxes of papers belonging to the bank were put into his vault last spring. In November they were taken away. Never heard that the vault was searched for the missing ledger of the bank. Has never received, nor been promised, more than 10 cents on the dollar for the policies. Was a Director in the State Insurance Company at the time of the sale of the policies.

William Y. Daniels, being sworn, testified that he had a policy in the State for $3,000, and sold the claim, to whom he can't tell. It was a short man, and thinks his name was Smith. Sold it because we didn't think it was worth any more. Got 10 cents on the dollar for it. It was not one of the Smiths connected with the bank. Had been told by McMullen that the Company could pay from 7 to 10 cents on the dollar.

The Register asked of Mr. Daniels:—Do you confirm or revoke the sale of the policy? A. I am satisfied with the sale.

Patrick J. Healy, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, being sworn, testified that the firm had a policy of $5,000 in the State; sold the claim for 10 cents on the dollar; don't remember to whom he assigned it; was told by McMullen that it was desired to save the charter and go on with the Company; he said the Company could pay 10 cents on the dollar; he exhibited a paper showing assets of about $400,000, and liabilities of about $4,000,000; McMullen stated that the Company could not pay more than 10 per cent., and might not be able to pay that much; thereupon witness bargained to sell his claim for ten cents on the dollar.

To the Register Mr. Healy stated that he meant to revoke the assignment, because it was obtained on the strength of false representations. He now supposes that Mr. Mullen knew his statements to be untrue.

Mr. Cooper inquired whether the Register was ready to give his opinion as to the production of the books of the bank.

The Register replied that he was not ready to give the opinion.

The Register adjourned the further consideration of the case until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 2d of January, 1873.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

On the 1st of April, 1870, Captain Steel entered into an agreement with Robert L. Bell, selling him the house and lot on Robey street known as Lot 98, Block 28, Section 7, Township 39; said Bell to pay $50 per month for one year, and then decide whether he should buy or not; if he bought, he was to pay $400 down, and interest for $1,500 during the following year; and if he not buy, said Steel was to refund one-half the first year's payments, or $300. Subsequently this agreement was set aside, and on the 1st of April, 1872, Bell having already paid $350 on account of the purchase, it was further agreed that Steel should give Bell a warrantee deed on the latter furnishing $300 in cash, a note for $500 on the 1st May, 1872, due Sept. 17, 1872, bearing 8 per cent interest, and another for $1,672, at two years, bearing the same interest, the whole secured by a mortgage. In accordance with this contract, Bell paid $300, but, relying on the sands of friendship, neglected either the execution of the notes or mortgage until after the date when the first note should have been paid, under the terms of the agreement. By and bye the mortgage and notes were made out, accepted by Steel and his wife, shortly after which Bell found that his friend had sold the property to Louis E. Bataille; and he now prays the relief of the Circuit Court, in the shape of a compulsory performance of the contract, cancellation of the sale to Bataille, and an injunction restraining any further dealings in the estate.

If their sworn statement be believed, David P. Barrett and Mark D. Knowlton were doing comfortably enough till, in an evil hour, they fell in with Louis Dampf, and added to their business of paper-bag manufacturers that of makers of *passepartouts*, show-mats, and card-board mounting for pictures, etc., giving the control thereof to the same Louis. They soon tired of it, and Louis offered to buy them out, they to make an inventory, and he to pay the proper value. Whereupon they gave possession to Louis, and washed their hands of the whole business. When they wanted to make the inventory, Louis refused; and when they wanted to identify their stock, they found Louis had manufactured a lot more, and so mixed the whole together that nobody could take up a single article and swear to it. Now they want the Court to put everything right.

In the life insurance litigation, Fahrenkrug v. Eclectic Life Insurance Company, where a jury in Judge Booth's Court found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the policy, which the Company declined to pay, on account of the premium having been handed to the person who delivered the policy, and not some other person authorized by the Company specially to collect premiums, Judge Booth yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial, and gave judgment on the verdict.

Joseph J. Apsey lives on the West Side,—at 96 South Halsted street,—and keeps a little tobacco store. Messrs. Goldsmith & Schmeling swear that he is about to hide, that his bills he cannot meet, and he owes them $892, a little less or more. Desiring his intentions stayed, a writ of attachment they yesterday prayed.

The fact that Betsy Boilvin has been petitioned into bankruptcy seems to have had no effect on the holders of her notes. Now comes Moore & Blake, asking for $300.

Rufus Gray has brought suit in replevin against Alexander Drake and Charles McLean, for the possession of the two-story frame house 139 East Adams street.

James Duguid and James Creighton yesterday commenced an action in assumpsit for $15,000, against Clarence H. Blake, Francis M. Whitehouse, A. S. Swords, and Frank S. Hoyt.

A decision, interesting to the entire mercantile community, delivered by Judge Rogers, on the subject of the responsibility of carriers arising from delay in transportation, is printed elsewhere.

The record of the Courts was so insignificant, yesterday, that almost every one will agree with us that there might as well have been none at all.

The influence of turkey and overloaded stomachs shadowed the law yesterday, and there was no getting over the dispiriting influence.

The heat in the steam-pipes moderated—being usually at about 275° — to 98° above, yesterday, the fireman being low spirited, and under the influence of an inflated digestion.

There was no business in the Register's office, yesterday, although there might have been at any time if the reporters were not handy.

The lawyers omitted to spring their usual big bill on the reporters just as work was over for the day, yesterday.

Several law clerks were observed to be dark under the eyes, and bad-tempered, yesterday.

To-day is the last day of service in the Superior Court, and Tuesday for filing trial notices.

No Judge sat in the United States Courts yesterday; not any Judge, if so preferred.

There were no new suits filed in the District and Circuit Courts yesterday.

No petitions for bankruptcy were filed, and no orders were made, yesterday.

The United States Courts have adjourned over until the 6th of January.

Judge Booth will sit to-day to hear motions.

Nothing at all in the Criminal Court, yesterday.

Very little to report in the County Court.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

JUDGMENTS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—(*Booth, J.*)—3,088—Stone et al. v. Fuller; leave to amend all pleas instanter. 2,368—Hamlin et al. v. Pacific Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff. 857—Fahrenking v. Eclectic Life Insurance Company; motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment overruled, and judgment on verdict. 850—Vail, administrator, v. Parkhurst; motion for new trial granted.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—(*Porter, J.*)—2,060—Kehoe v. Gowan; motion for new trial denied and judgment; appeal, bond $2,000 in 20 days and exceptions in 40 days. 3,470—Stern v. Wayne; time to file bond and bill extended till 4th January. 2,509—Field v. Pacific Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—(*Farwell, J.*)—350—Douling et al. v. Kellogg et al.; 20 days to defendant to plead, etc., to amended bill. 494—Walton et al. v. Walton; case set for final hearing Tuesday, Jan. 7.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—(*Gary, J.*)—314a—Cleveland v. Lillja et al.; set for March 19. 1,042a—Adams v. Gaubert; set for March 18. 620—O'Conner; report of sale confirmed. 1,148—Lebin v. Coben; injunction dissolved. 64—Hartman v. Hartman; Snowhook & Gray enter appearance of defendant in original bill, and Adolph Moses enters his by agreement.

WILLS PROBATED.

THE COUNTY COURT (*Wallace, J.*)—Susan McCord; administrator's final account approved, and balance of estate to be distributed. Matheas and Nicholas Schent, minors; guardianship inventory approved. Jacob Greenebaum, Jr.; administrator's account and statement approved. Isabella T. Templeton; guardian's inventory approved. Ludwig Hahn; statement of assets and liabilities approved. Hy. W. Kingsbury; guardian's account approved. Rudolph Kemmler; claim of Ernst and Louis Jaeger reinstated by agreement and allowed. Benjamin F. Hadduck; claim of Horace F. Waite approved. Henry Mansterman et al., minors; guardianship to Hy. Rathe; bond of $126,000 approved. Johanna Mansterman; administration to Heinrich Rathe; bond of $12,700 approved.

LUNACY.

John McDonald; jury trial at 10 this morning. Trials of Thomas T. Wolff, Gottifed Hutt, and James Peterson continued till this morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,310—Robert L. Bell v. Truman W. Steele; both for specific performance, to cancel an alleged sale, and to restrain any assignment or interference with Lot 98, Block 28, Section 7, Township 39. 5,311—Goldsmith & Schmeling, partners, v. Joseph J. Apsey; attachment $500 for goods. 5,312—Same v. same; replevin $200; replevin of cigars. 5,313—Matt v. Ottenheim. 5,314—David P. Barrett and Mark D. Knowlton v. Louis Dampf. 5,315—Skinner v. Shuman; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,789—Wm. C. Crawley v. Wm. H. Rogers, Thomas O'Connor, and Thomas E. Miller; debt, $1,600, damages, $800. 41,790—Valentine H. Ketchum, John Burdan, and Samuel S. Hubbard v. Lucius A. Willard; assumpsit, $650. 41,791—Rufus Gray v. Alexander Drake and Charles McLean. 41,792—Moore & Baker v. Betsy Boilvin; assumpsit, $300. 41,793—John Norcott v. Winchester Hall; narr in an assumpsit suit on a note for $400. 41,794—John M. Stevens v. Augustus C. Prout and James E. Stevin; petition for mechanics' lien on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street. 41,795—James Duguid and James Crighton v. Clarence H. Blake, Francis M. Whitehouse, A. S. Swords and Frank S. Hoyt; assumpsit, $15,000. 41,796—John M. Stevens v. Augustus C. Prout; assumpsit, $3,000. 41,797—John A. Brugger v. Leonard Hodges and Henry S. Sheldon, partners under the name of the Norwood Land and Building Association; assumpsit, $600. 41,798—Charles Rice and Benjamin G. Robinson, for the use of Benjamin G. Robinson v. James Matthews; assumpsit, $3,500. 41,799—Cyrus M. White v. William Herrman and Frederick Morganthaler; assumpsit, $600. 41,800—Blanchard & Millan v. Joseph F. Sinclair and Amos F. Tompkins; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,801—E. Harriette Eldridge v. Zenas Cobb; assumpsit, $3,000. 41,802—Michael Merckel v. Joseph Bortenschliger; confession of judgment on a note of $25. 41,803—Joseph Bennett v. Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; assumpsit, $400. 41,804—William Wayman and Richard Chester v. Ner M. McCarthy, Jacob Birk, and A. J. Bent; debt and damages, $500. 41,805—Henry R. McDonald v. Thomas Mackin; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Their Confiscated Property Returned to Them—Over 40,000,000 Francs to Be Distributed.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Before adjourning this afternoon the French National Assembly finally passed the bill restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.

The sum which will be restituted to the Orleans Princes by virtue of the present act of the National Assembly amounts to over forty millions of French money. This will be divided into eight portions, and distributed to or for the use of the following persons, or their nearest of kin:

First—For the Count de Paris and Duke de Chartres, on the title of their father, the Duke of Orleans.
Second—Duke de Nemours.
Third—Prince de Joinville.
Fourth—Duke de Montpensier.
Fifth—Duke d'Aumale.
Sixth—King of the Belgians, Count de Flandre, Princess Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, from their mother, the Princess Louise of Orleans.
Seventh—Prince Philippe of Wurtemburg, from his mother, the Princess Marie of Orleans.
Eighth—The Princess of Saxe-Coburg, *nee* Princess Clementina of Orleans.

The living descendants of his late Majesty King Louis Philippe, of France, number fifty persons. Of the 80,000,000 francs constituting the fortune of the Duc d'Orleans, which was confiscated on the 22d of January, 1852, 44,000,000 have been alienated for French endowments of various kinds—the military medal, the Legion of Honor, assistance to poor country priests, &c. There remain estates worth 40,000,000, which are incorporated in the domain of the State. According to the law passed yesterday these will be released, to return to their former proprietors, and be divided among the fifty-two who form to-day the posterity of King Louis Philippe.

The French legislative discussions upon the subject of the restitution have been protracted, and were very interesting. The Assembly was nearly unanimous in condemning the decree of confiscation of January, 1852. A goodly number on the Left were not very indisposed to approve it at heart, but none of the Radical speakers ventured to express approbation. That is the only form of opposition from which they have abstained toward this bill; they have availed themselves of all others. M. Pascal Dupret, in order more effectually to attack the bill, presented a counter proposition, repealing in the first place the decree of January, 1852; sending the Princes, in the second place, to the law courts for their remedy, and, in the third place, requiring them to restore to the archives of the State the papers which were removed from them in 1815 by virtue of a royal *ordonnance*, and which were made use of by the Duc d'Orleans to settle with his creditors the debts which were his paternal succession. The battle was fought upon this counter proposition. In a short extempore speech, M. Clement Laurier demonstrated that the grounds were unsubstantial; that the first proposition, if adopted, would replace the Princes in possession of the estates as they existed before the decree; that consequently the Princes would have no occasion to bring actions against any person, but that, on the contrary, it would be for the State, if it had any rights, to enforce them against the Princes.

The Mississippi, at St. Louis, Frozen Tight.

From the St. Louis Times, Dec. 25.

Teams began crossing on the ice at the foot of Carr street yesterday about noon, and by dark over 3,000 wagons had tested its strength. As yet no ice bridge has been laid across the river, but there are two approaches leading from each shore, opposite the foot of Carr street, extending some forty feet, from the ends of which the crossing is made on the bare ice. These approaches are private property, one belonging to Alexander Boyle, and the other to the St. Louis Transfer Company, and no teams but those belonging to these parties are allowed to use them. By to-day, however, several other approaches will be laid, and one or two of the railroad companies will put down an ice-bridge from shore to shore, when the facilities of transfer will be ample for all purposes.

At the foot of Vine street, four ferry-boats were making regular trips yesterday, using the Northern Line wharf-boat for a landing. Here, throughout the day, were hundreds of teams awaiting an opportunity to get over the river, but the police were on hand, and kept strict order, forcing every one to take his regular turn.

The Gartside tugboat cut a channel from the coal heave above the East St. Louis elevator to the New Orleans Packet Company's wharf-boat, from which the Company was busy delivering coal to all comers, but would sell none at any price. They delivered about forty loads yesterday. One of the teamsters was offered a dollar a bushel for a two-horse load, but refused to sell. The dealers claim that the difficulty of getting coal across the river is what keeps the price up. If this be the case, it will be cheap enough in a day or two, when ice bridges are fully in operation.

At the foot of Chouteau avenue, the tug Rescue was endeavoring to cut a channel in order to get over coal from the Belleville mines, but she was meeting with little success. From the Vulcan Iron Works south, as far as the eye can reach, the river is free of ice. The tow-boat Petrel cut a channel from these works to a point above where she connects with the railroad opposite Carondelet, and where a full supply of coal for the works is obtained.

This is the situation at present, and, from appearances last evening, some time must elapse before there will be any material change.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

The new and powerful steamships of this popular line sail regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from the Company's Pier, No. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, with goods and passengers for

Glasgow, Liverpool, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.

FARE PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

To or from British and Irish ports	$30.00
To or from Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, &c.	35.00
To or from Bremen, Gottenberg, Bergen, &c.	38.00

First Cabin, fare $60 to $95, and return tickets at reduced rates.

Send for circular giving full information.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
7 Bowling Green, New York, and 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NINTH PRESBYTER'N CHURCH,
Ellis-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS' Readings.

Monday evening, Dec. 30, 1872. Admission, $1. Seats can be reserved without extra charge at Dow's drug store, Hyde Park; Douglas House news room; Pobe's drug store, corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; Shibley's grocery store, corner of Egan and Cottage Grove-avs.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

Mademoiselle Tardivel's French School.

The only one in N.Y. where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The old and reliable specialist in private diseases and female difficulties warrants a cure, or no pay. Female pills, $1, by mail. French safes, for the male, $1 each, or 2 for $2, by mail. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Women's Preventive"—the best known. Office and address—101 East Harrison-st., Chicago. Hours, 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

Congress in 1972.

The Ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church, anticipating the future, will give an entertainment on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26 and 27, entitled

CONGRESS IN 1972;
OR,
The Result of 100 Years of Women's Rights,

At the Church, southwest corner of Washington-st. and Ashland-av.
Tickets for sale at Horton's and Emerson & Stott's.

NIXON'S.

Friday night, Dec. 27. Complimentary Benefit, tendered to the talented melo-dramatic actress, MLLE. MARIE

ZOE,

Upon which occasion she will produce, by special request, the Great Military Drama, the

FRENCH SPY.

Mlle. Zoe in the terrific sword combat with four wild Arabs; also, the wild Arab Dance.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

ROSEDALE.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
ROSEDALE.
ELLIOTT GRAY..............LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Saturday—Rosedale Matinee.
To-morrow, Saturday—Last night of Lawrence Barrett—Rosedale. Monday—Long Strike.

GLOBE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
And Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
LEON BROTHERS,

Miss Lucy Adams, Miss Sallie Swift, Miss Marie Olive, Guy Linton, Charley Howard, Bobby Newcomb, in a new bill, concluding with the National Drama entitled

THE UNION SCOUT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY NIGHTS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Greatest Living Actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
AS
MEG MERRILIES.

Next week, MISS CUSHMAN will appear as LADY MACBETH and QUEEN CATHARINE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

A Monster Bill for the Holidays. MACKIN AND WILSON in New and Striking Specialties.

Obeying Orders! A Midnight Assault!

A Trip to the Moon. New Songs. New Dances. New Acts.

NOTICE—Our regular Matinee this week will be given on Wednesday instead of Saturday. Wednesday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT OF
R. M. CARROLL
And his Three Talented Sons in their new Sensational Drama,
OUR MOTHER,

Introducing all the FAMOUS SPECIALTIES of this talented family, every night, Christmas, and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
Which has proved
AN IMMENSE HIT!

And is nightly witnessed by delighted audiences who crowd this magnificent temple of the drama.
Will shortly be produced in answer to a general desire, PEEP O'DAY.

MARTINE'S
South Side Dancing Academy,
1010 INDIANA-AV.,
OPEN.

New Heating Arrangements completed, and everything in order for the reception of scholars.

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E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 71 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 84 Madison-st.
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SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.
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COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 557 Wabash-av.
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FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 537 Wabash-av.
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HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 285 Wabash-av.
Hardware (Wholesale).
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 266 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stack & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 280 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Etc.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 270 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines, and 325 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 Wabash, & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. O. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
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W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash-av.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 ...
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.
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DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
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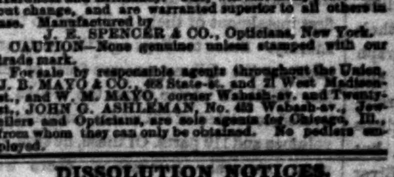
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 94 State-st. Branches, 156 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.
Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 285 Wabash-av.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 126 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 488 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 453 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. H. Hise, William Hise and W. B. Smith, known as Hise Bros. & Smith, have dissolved. All debts or collections will be made by Hise Bros. and them only.
J. H. HISE,
WILLIAM HISE,
W. B. SMITH.
Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

THE WEEKLY

Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN,"

For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on such topics.

LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, COMMERCE,

GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "The Lancashire Lass."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Riserdale."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of the Carroll Family. New Sensational drama, entitled "Our Mother."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "The Union Scout."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe. "French Spy."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits, use Genuine Dobbin's Electric Fluid, Prepared Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

GOVERNOR MERRILL ON THE MARION Watches. Messrs. Giles, Wales & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
I take pleasure in saying that the watch I bought of you, being 21, 18J, "Peerless Stratton, Marion, New Jersey," made by the United States Watch Company, (Giles, Wales & Co.), has given perfect satisfaction. Its variation from mean time during the past month being scarcely perceptible.—Sam'l Merrill, Governor of Iowa.

HOW UNNECESSARY THE ANGUISH MANY persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache, and earache. We say unnecessary, because the application of Mexican Mustang Liniment to the afflicted part, or a few drops of it in the ears or teeth, affords immediate relief, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swellings, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this Liniment is unequaled, and what is more, the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries, or ailments of horses and cattle, it is infallible.

C. C. COLLINS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
134 AND 136 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 27, 1872.

Susan B. Anthony and her fourteen companions in suffrage have been held to bail of $500 each to appear at the next session of the United States District Court, to answer the charge of illegal voting.

Disasters on the lakes and the St. Lawrence have caused a loss this year of nearly $3,250,000, one-third of which, $1,035,000, occurred in the month of November. The number of vessels destroyed is 100.

In the Stokes trial yesterday, a former employe of the Erie Railway testified that some time before the murder Stokes had declared to him that he would shoot Fisk. When this testimony was given, Stokes lost control of himself and cried aloud that it was all false.

Thirty lives are now said to have been lost by the awful accident, the day before Christmas, on the Buffalo & Corry Road. Nineteen bodies have been recovered, of which only nine are recognizable. Of the others, and those still under the wreck, little is left but charred bones.

Some of the miners engaged in the strike at Springfield are anxious to return to work, and have been assured of protection if they will do so. Meanwhile, the foundries and factories have stopped for want of fuel, and families are supplied with difficulty.

To support the Teton Sioux and keep them in good humor, cost us $300,000 last year. This year $200,000 is appropriated by the Indian bill passed by the House. Now come affidavits and evidence to show that there are not and never have been any such people as the Teton Sioux, and that the money spent on them was drawn by the Indian Agents on fraudulent vouchers.

Buffalo is suffering from a unique and alarming calamity. The current of Niagara River has been turned backward into Lake Erie by a violent easterly wind, and the pipes which supply water from the river to the city are left high and dry. This has deprived the manufactories, the Water Works, and the railroads of their water, and leaves Buffalo helpless in the event of a fire.

There are three measures before Congress for the expenditure of public money which are likely to be hitched together and log-rolled to their destination—the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill, the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the double-track steel railway from New York to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Perhaps the Niagara Falls Canal will be let in also, but that is doubtful. The Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and the canal from Charleston to the Mississippi River, have been ruled out.

One of the results of the restrictive policy of the German Government toward emigrants has been the forming of an association in Germany with a membership now numbering 83,000, and funds in hand of $150,000, for the purpose of stimulating the emigration which the Government would repress. This association, in co-operation with the London Agricultural Union, 200,000 strong, will send, it is said, half a million English and German workingmen and farmers to this country next spring. A Commission leaves Germany shortly to choose and buy the land best fitted for the uses of these people.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that, "divested of buncombe and irrelevancy, the point of Judge Campbell's address is narrowed down to an attack upon the decision of Judge Durell, that the Enforcement act gave him jurisdiction in the cases mentioned. Jurisdiction once conceded, it follows that every order made in the case must be respected, and, if need be, enforced by the military authority against all opposition." This would be a correct and logical statement of the case if the United States Constitution, where it prohibits Federal intervention in the domestic affairs of a State, had made an exception in favor of the decrees of a District Court. It makes no such exception. The opponents of this intervention rest their case upon the prohibiting clause, and demand that, while that clause stands unrepealed, it shall be obeyed.

Sundry newspapers in the State of Iowa allege that, because we did not enumerate the Niagara Falls Ship Canal in the list of depraved schemes to rob the public Treasury, we are in favor of that project and opposed to all the rest. Whence it appears, according to the Davenport *Gazette*, that our platform is narrowed down to a championship of the interests of Chicago, or else to an alliance with the "railroad kings," or else to an undue attachment to free trade principles, or to something else most painful and recondite. Our answer is that the reason why we did not enumerate the Niagara Falls Canal was that we did not suppose it was seriously contemplated to dig another canal to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario, without first attempting to secure the enlargement of the existing one—the use of which has always been extended to us voluntarily by the Canadians, and has now been secured to us by the Treaty of Washington. It has been hinted to us in no vague terms that we might obtain the enlargement of that canal and of several others equally important without expending a dollar. We are certainly in favor of all the canals which we can get for nothing.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, with the exception of provisions. Mess pork was quiet and 5c higher, at @11.50@11.55 cash, and $11.80@11.85 seller March. Lard was moderately active and a shade firmer, at $7.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.30@7.35 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 3¾c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs, 5¾c for short clear, and 7@7¼c for green hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and steady, at $4.25@4.30 per 100 lbs. Highwines were moderately active and unchanged, at 89@89½c per gallon. Flour was rather more active, and steady. Wheat was active and irregular, closing ¼c lower, at $1.18¼c cash; $1.18¾c seller January, and $1.21 seller February. Corn was more active, and ¾@¾c higher, but closed dull at 38½c cash, and 39¾c seller January. Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 24½c cash, and 24½@24¼c seller January. Rye was unchanged, at 69@70c. Barley was in better demand, and ¾@1c higher, closing at 65¼c for No. 2, and 54c for No. 3. Live hogs were dull, but were more firmly held, in consequence of light receipts; sales were reported at $3.50@ [illegible] of animation, and values were simply nominal.

Farmers' "Granges," or clubs, are being organized quite extensively in Illinois and Iowa, having for their object an examination and discussion of the reasons why they, as a class, are so poor. The Iowa *Homestead* publishes a letter from Samuel Sinnett, addressed to these Granges, urging them to demand: 1. A limitation of local taxation to 1¾ per cent; 2. "An equitable system of taxation"; 3. A regulation of railway charges; 4. A reversal of all decisions of the Supreme Court "that are in antagonism to the reserved private rights of the citizen." Leaving Mr. Sinnett to regulate the Supreme Court and the railways, we invite the attention of the Granges to a tax on agricultural products which has, perhaps, escaped their attention. It is generally conceded that we pay for our imports with our exports. When the Government puts a tax of 50 per cent on imported articles, it virtually confiscates one-third of the exported articles which we give the foreigner in exchange. To take an illustration: John Smith imports a blanket costing two dollars (if he buys it at all he imports it at second hand). The Custom House officer makes him pay one dollar more before he can get possession of his blanket. He gives twelve bushels of corn to the foreigner who made the blanket, and six bushels to the Custom House man who prevents him from *getting* it out of the ship. Of the eighteen bushels of corn involved in the procurement of the blanket, the Government has taken one-third. So far as this taxation is needed to defray the expenses of the Government, there is no complaint, although it might be urged that this was an excessive tax on corn, or whatever else is exported to pay for the blanket. But when the tax is imposed in order to compel the farmer to pay the whole eighteen bushels to some blanket manufacturer for the same quantity of goods that the foreigner offers for twelve bushels, the farmer loses six bushels without an equivalent. The worst of it is, that generally he don't understand the process.

We have received of Mr. Bernhard Kihlholz, of this city, a note in which he complains, and we think justly, of the action of the Directors of the Public Library, at the last meeting, in reference to certain books presented to that institution. We learn that soon after the fire Mr. Kihlholz and Mr. Julius Dyhrenfurth undertook to found in this city a free library of German literature, and for this purpose sent circular letters to all parts of Germany. They met with kind and liberal responses. Subsequently, with the consent of the donors, they turned over the first instalment of their collection to the Public Library. Some ten days ago they delivered the books at the Library rooms free of expense. Mr. Kihlholz states that the books thus delivered consisted of 901 works, embraced in 1,190 volumes and 119 parts. Of these, he says, he found upon personal examination there were 112 bound volumes; 800 volumes in paper worth binding, and 230 small or ephemeral pamphlets, of which a very few are not suitable for a public library. He states that the donors, in sending, gave copies of each of their publications. At the last meeting of the Library Board, Mr. Anthony moved a resolution of thanks to the donors of the books presented through Mr. Kihlholz, the resolutions to be published in the papers at Leipsic. To this Mr. Raster moved an amendment, limiting the thanks for those books that were "valuable," suggesting that there was included in the donation a large amount of trash. This view was supported by Mr. Rosenthal, and was adopted by the Board. Against this action Mr. Kihlholz protests, and assails Messrs. Raster and Rosenthal personally. We have stated the grievance of his complaint, and think that the action of the Board in the premises was ill-advised and ungracious. The books were a gift; they had been sent from all parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and delivered to the Library free of cost, and it is worse than looking a gift horse in the mouth for the Board to make its thanks so pointedly exclude all books that were not deemed valuable. A public library ought to be a receptacle of every publication not indecent or unfit to be read. It ought particularly to collect and preserve the current publications of pamphlets, no matter on what subject. In time these will have a value, as curiosities if for nothing else. At all events, these books, valuable and otherwise, were a free gift, and it was hardly proper to send the donors the churlish resolution which was passed. It is possible that the Board of Directors, at the next meeting, may rescind this resolution, and do justice to the donors who, at this time, have other invoices of books on their way to Chicago.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Illinois will meet at Springfield on the 8th of January, and there is no reason why the session should not be the shortest regular meeting of that body ever held in this State.

The subjects upon which it will be called to act are few in number. The regular appropriation bills can contain nothing not previously authorized by law, and the amounts being fixed by law, there is but little to say for or against each item. There are, however, a few items where the sums to be expended are within the discretion of the Legislature. These are the appropriations for continuing the work on the State House; on the Hospital for the Insane, and on the Southern Normal University. In addition to this will be considered the propriety of building another lock and dam on the Illinois River, and the sum to be appropriated therefor.

The amount asked for by the State House Commissioners is one million of dollars for the next two years. Whatever controversy there may have been in times past over this State House matter, we do not understand there is any objection at this time to going on with the work. The ultimate cost of the building is fixed by the Constitution, and the expenditure so far is said to be within the limits. The only question really open to discussion is, whether the sum asked or a smaller one can be expended to the best advantage within the time named. The same question applies to the proposed expenditures for the new buildings for the charitable institutions.

The successful operation of the lock and dam at Henry, on the Illinois River, with its results upon the tolls of the canal, can leave but little doubt upon any mind as to the wisdom of extending the work still further. The admirable manner in which the Canal Commissioners have performed their duty, and the skill, energy, and economy of the engineer in charge of the new dam and lock are best shown in the results. The net revenues of the canal (now owned exclusively by the State) have been largely increased by its practical extension. The construction of another dam will still further extend the business of the canal, with a much less proportionate increase of the cost of maintaining and operating. Economy and sound policy, therefore, will suggest that the additional dam be constructed. The surplus revenue received from the canal already paid into the Treasury will pay the interest on the past expenditure, and, added to the income of the next two years, will pay for the additional dam and lock.

The political action of the Legislature is limited to the election of a United States Senator, and the ordinary interest and excitement of this proceeding have been anticipated. The election of Governor Oglesby is a foregone conclusion, and will therefore be a mere matter of form. It is possible that an effort will be made to pass a resolution submitting to the vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution, repealing the minority representation clause. Such a resolution will require a two-thirds vote of each House, or 34 votes in the Senate and 106 in the House. However disgusted the politicians may be with this part of the Constitution, the great multitude of the people are in favor of it. In many of the strong Republican districts the party managers are disgusted with a law that prevents a mere majority from having all the representation, and in some Democrat districts the same class are equally dissatisfied. In Sangamon County, for instance, two Republicans were elected and one Liberal; but that result was confessedly produced because the people, having the opportunity, elected the three best men, without reference to their politics. Any law or rule which compels parties to nominate their best men for office, or run the risk of defeat, is a law in the interest of the public, and should be maintained. We trust that there will be no considerable support by either Republicans or Opposition to any scheme to strike this most excellent provision from the Constitution.

The railroad legislation will probably be brought up for revision. It is possible that the law does need some amendments in matters of detail; but the great question of the power to prescribe rates to be charged by corporations is now before the Supreme Court of the State on appeals from two opposing decisions by Circuit Courts. As the railroad legislation of the State is based upon the theory that such power exists, it would be well, perhaps, to postpone further legislation until that question can be authoritatively determined.

There was an effort at the last special session to abolish the offices of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The same thing may be attempted again this session; but, if the Railroad law is to stand at all, there must be somebody to enforce it.

The cry raised against the present Commissioners is bottomed upon nothing but partisanship. The Commissioners have performed their duties with integrity and impartiality from the beginning, and their successors, whoever they may be, will not make a better record for themselves.

The Governor will have the appointment, with the consent of the Senate, of Commissioners of Railroads, Canal, and State House (three separate Boards), and probably of some of the Educational or Charity Boards. There will be some formal action on the subject of revision of the statutes,—that is, if the work is to be continued at all; and, as there can be no special legislation, it will be seen that the business of the Legislature is very limited, and might be disposed of in a very few weeks.

The last Legislature passed a general act for the incorporation of cities, and left it optional with cities to abandon their present charters, and become organized under this general law. There is, of course, a difficulty in making a general law that will meet the wants of all local communities alike. It is possible that this general law could be more acceptable by some few amendments, and it would be well, perhaps, to require peremptorily that the question of accepting this general law for the government of cities should be submitted to the vote of the people at some particular time, instead of leaving the matter of submission discretionary with the Common Council. This city is at presently exceedingly embarrassed for the want of power to levy sufficient taxes for sewerage purposes, being restricted by a special amendment to the charter on that subject, and, if the general act were made liberal in this respect, it is possible that Chicago would readily embrace the new charter as soon as the law should permit.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

So many gentlemen have discovered their peculiar fitness for improving our present form of government, that no less than twenty-six different amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been proposed during the present Congress. Nine of these concern the offices of President and Vice President. Mr. Sumner has introduced two propositions. The first provides that no person who has once been President shall thereafter be eligible to that office, the amendment to take effect March 4, 1873. Subsequently, Mr. Sumner offered another amendment, which provided, in addition to the ineligibility of a President for a second term, that there shall be no Vice President hereafter, and that the President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people on the first Monday in April, every four years. In case of a failure to elect, a second election shall be ordered for the second Tuesday in October, the people voting for the three candidates who shall have had the largest number of votes in the first election. If the Presidency becomes vacant, the senior Cabinet officer shall succeed to it; or, in the event that there is no Cabinet officer, the oldest member of the Senate shall become President, until Congress shall choose a new President, which must be done within thirty days. The Senate shall choose its own presiding officer. General Banks, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Potter, of New York, have both proposed amendments to the House, providing that the President shall hold office for six years and never be re-elected, the only difference being that General Banks fixes the election on the same day with Congressional elections. General Morgan, of Ohio, wishes naturalized citizens to be elected for the Presidency. Mr. Snapp, who opposes Civil Service Reform, still thinks that no person who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court, should be eligible to the Chief Magistracy; and Judge Poland, of Vermont, thinks that all United States Judges should be ineligible until two years after vacating the Bench. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, believes that the same rule should apply to Senators and Representatives. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, agrees with Mr. Sumner's idea of electing the President by a direct vote, but still wishes to retain the Vice President. Here ends the chapter of Constitutional amendments in regard to the Presidency.

One of the most remarkable propositions is an amendment offered by Mr. McNeely, of Illinois, which virtually provides free trade for the country by Constitutional enactment. His resolution declares that Congress shall have no power to lay duties on imports or excises; that revenue shall be raised by a direct tax, levied according to the valuation of property in the several States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia; that public property, State property, property belonging to agricultural and horticultural societies, and property set aside for school, religious, cemetery, and charitable purposes, shall be exempt; and, finally, that each State may raise and pay its tax in its own way and by its own officials; but, if not paid by a certain time, the United States shall collect it as Congress may direct.

The other amendments proposed are of a varied character, and variously unimportant, as a rule. Mr. Comingo does not think that any Territory should be admitted henceforth as a State that shall not have a population equal to the quota of one Congressional Representative which is simply a custom now. A Delegate from Wyoming naturally desires that all Delegates shall have equal privilege with Representatives, and shall be so called; and he proposes a Constitutional amendment to that end. Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, believes that United States Senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people of their respective States. General Coburn, of Indiana, has introduced a proposition to the effect that all United States officers, except Judges and court officials, shall be elected by the people of the State or district in which they serve, but shall continue under the control of the General Government; and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, agrees with him, but goes further, and fixes four years as their term of office. Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, hopes to do away with a great source of fraud by providing that all State elections shall be held on the same day with the Presidential and Congressional elections. Mr. McIntyre, of Georgia, proposes that the Supreme Court shall have original as well as appellate jurisdiction in all cases involving the constitutionality of any United States law, and still another amendment is proposed that the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases where a *writ of habeas corpus* may be issued in the lower Federal Courts. There are two amendments proposed in regard to the disposition of the public lands. One provides that they shall be given to actual settlers for homesteads in limited quantities, excepting mineral lands; the other is absolute in the same provision, but admits the giving of lands for establishing a common school system throughout the Union. Mr. Potter, of New York, proposes to prohibit all legislation that charters private corporations in such a way as to impair the obligation of contracts or to discriminate in favor of any class. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, wants free common schools established throughout the land by the Constitution, which should further provide, he says, that no State, Territorial, municipal, or United States aid shall be granted to schools where any particular religious doctrines are a part of the instruction. Senator Tipton proposes that the President shall not have more than ten days for the consideration of any bill passed by Congress, and that a simple majority shall be all that is necessary to overcome the President's veto. A gentleman from Missouri has just awakened to the horrible dangers of miscegenation, and wants the Constitution to prohibit the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

The large number of the proposed Constitutional amendments; the trivial character of many of them; and the centralizing tendencies that may be discovered in several of the most important, should teach anew the dangers of Constitution-tinkering, and induce Congress to go at these matters with very great deliberation, when they are approached at all.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The defence set up for the appointment of General McArthur as Postmaster of Chicago, in violation of the Civil Service rules, may be summed up as follows:

1. The appointment was made in deference to the custom which has permitted every United States Senator to control the Post Office of his own city.

2. Mr. Squires, the Assistant Postmaster, made no application for the place.

3. Colonel Eastman is alleged to have stated in a private conversation that Mr. Squires would not accept the appointment, on account of a new regulation of the Department making Postmasters responsible for moneys which pass through their hands.

If there was any one abuse which the Civil Service rules intended to root out more than all others, it was that of Congressional dictation of Executive appointments. Those who have been interested in the work of reforming the Civil Service have felt that this practice was the source of the greatest of all the evils growing out of the old system. It prostituted the Federal offices to the purpose of bribery, making the vote of the member of Congress dependent upon the amount of patronage placed at his disposal. This is precisely what the Civil Service rules were intended to prevent. If, then, these rules are to be broken in those cases where the supposed "rights" of Congressman interfere, it is not easy to discover any good faith in the observance of the rules that was proclaimed with such a flourish of trumpets only a few weeks ago. If the Chicago Post Office was given to an outsider because General Logan desired that one of his friends or retainers should have it, this departure from the rules is of a kind that opens a precedent for universal violation. So far from being a reason, an explanation or an apology for the failure to promote Mr. Squires to Colonel Eastman's place, the delegation of the appointment to the United States Senator is simply a confession that the Civil Service rules will be enforced or not, according to circumstances.

The second and third explanations are no better than the first. The Civil Service rules do not require the assistant to make an application for the place vacated by his superior. Such a provision would be alike superfluous and unjust. Resignations might be handed in, and the appointments made to fill the vacant places, before the assistants could find out that there were to be any changes. On this account the provision would be absurd. It would be unjust, because the assistant would not, as a rule, care to oppose other applicants for the office by pushing his own claims; he would be too much interested in retaining his place as assistant to make a fight for the place as chief. The assistant is generally the practical man, whose knowledge is his only capital, and who depends upon his salary. It is not proper that any regulation should require him to risk the disfavor of a successor. On the contrary, Mr. Squires was entitled to additional consideration because he did not rush to Washington to the neglect of his duties at home, and bring upon the Administration such political pressure as he could command. Nor should a private statement of Colonel Eastman's, to the effect that Mr. Squires would not accept the appointment on account of a new regulation of the Department, have been permitted to exercise any influence. It turns out that no regulation imposing a new financial responsibility upon Postmasters has been made. But, in any case, no private report that an assistant does not desire the promotion to which he is entitled is sufficient; it is the duty of the Department to ascertain whether the assistant is properly qualified, and, after being satisfied that he is, to tender him the position, leaving it to him to accept or decline.

THE DEATH-ROLL OF 1872.

The year which is just closing has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, and specially so for the large number of prominent persons who have died in it. Journalism has lost Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*; James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*; Mr. Spalding, of the New York *World*; Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*; General Ambrose R. Wright, of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*; Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*; Rev. Dr. Amasa Converse, editor of the *Christian Observer*, one of the most widely-circulated journals in the South; Adolph Geroult, editor of the Paris *Opinion Nationale*; and Theophile Gautier, the celebrated French feuilletonist. Literature has lost Charles Lever, whose "Charles O'Malley" attained a world-wide fame; D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation; Professor Hadley, the Yale Professor, whose Greek and Oriental writings are well known among scholars; Sir John Bowring, the Reform writer; "Fanny Fern" Parton; Norman McLeod, whose theological writings are very numerous; and Horace Mayhew, the English novelist. Many great names have also been lost to science,—among them Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph; Feuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Babinet, the French scientist; Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York; and Mary Somerville, the English astronomer. Among the artists who have died are Westmacott, the English sculptor; Kensett, Sully; Ames; T. Buchanan Read, both painter and poet; and Robert S. Duncanson, who died recently in an insane asylum. The stage has lost Forrest; Hackett; Miss O'Neill, the greatest tragic actress in England fifty years ago; Eliza Logan; McKean Buchanan, the eccentric tragedian; Sedley Smith; Bogumil Dawison, who died insane; and Emil Devrient. Not many eminent musicians have died, the only ones we can recall being Hastings, the writer of church music; Lowell Mason; and Henry G. Chorley, the famous critic of the London *Athenæum*. The pulpit has lost the Roman Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat; Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore; Bishop McGill, of Richmond, and Very Reverend Thomas Mulvey, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia; also, Dr. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity Church, New York; Peter Cartwright, the eccentric Methodist; and Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander, of the Reformed Church at Sangerties, N. Y. Among the great soldiers who have died are Major Generals Meade and Halleck, of the regular army; Lieutenant Generals Ewell and Patten Anderson, of the Confederate army; Marshal Forey, of the French army, who defeated the Austrians at Montebello; and Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of the London Tower, and an East Indian veteran. Among Americans in political life are Mr. Seward; ex-Postmaster General Randall; ex-Minister to Russia Ingersoll; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky; ex-Senators Wall, of New Jersey, Grimes, of Iowa, Walker, of Wisconsin, Bragg, of North Carolina, Van Winkle, of West Virginia, and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. Among foreign statesmen, Juarez, President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, the Governor General of India, assassinated by a religious fanatic; Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist; Duke de Persigny, the favorite of the Third Napoleon; Sir Henry Bulwer, the brother of the novelist, and once British Minister at Washington; Lord Lonsdale, the late Postmaster General of England; and the Duke of Bedford. Royalty has lost King Charles XV. of Sweden; Marshal Prim, of Spain; the Archduke Albrecht of Austria; the Duke of Guise, Don Angel Iturbide, son of the first Emperor of Mexico; and King Kamahamaha, of the Sandwich Islands. Among prominent men in private life in this country, who have died, are David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; General Howard, author of "Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports;" James Fisk, Jr.; Samuel N. Pike; Erastus Corning; John A. Griswold; Joseph H. Scranton, who founded Scranton, Pa.; Paran Stevens; and Simeon Leland. With the single exception of music, all the other departments mentioned have suffered a severe loss in their necrology; more severe, perhaps, than during any other single year.

CHICAGO FREIGHTS.

I.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

When we claim for Chicago the credit of being one of the great railroad centres of the country, we do not claim too much. Of the 60,000 or 65,000 miles of railway in the United States, Chicago controls fully one-fourth. The length of the lines which now actually centre here, not including branches and tributaries, is nearly 10,000 miles. The number of incoming trains 169. About the same number leaves every day. Twelve, or more, new roads are in process of construction, which, when completed, will add about 3,000 miles of line.

The combined railroad interests of Chicago represent an investment of nearly $500,000,000. The total earnings, during the past year, of the roads centering here, were nearly $88,000,000.

It may not be inopportune to say just here that, in respect of railroads, the experience of Chicago has been the reverse of that of most other Western cities. Instead of her wealth and prosperity being measureably or wholly due to the fact of her being a railroad centre, the railroad centre is, in a great degree, the result of her prosperity. Railways have sought, and are still seeking, admittance; while Chicago has done little in the way of solicitation. The fact is, its location at once points it out as the great distributing, or wholesale, mart of the West. This, and the energetic character of its merchants, constitute the magnet that localizes so many interests, and is the undoubted secret of its success.

Anything more than an approximate estimate of the extent of the wholesale trade of the city would be fraught with considerable labor; suffice it to say, the number of exclusively wholesale houses is about 300 (omitting those connected with the live stock business, and the large number of manufacturing establishments), representing an annual business of probably $600,000,000.

As the result of this large jobbing trade, Chicago becomes at once the great freight depot of the West; seventy-five trains per day being required to bring hither its merchandise. It is estimated that the sixty houses representing the wholesale grocery trade pay to railroad companies the sum of $1,000,000 per annum for the transportation of their freights from the East. Should the merchandise which these firms receive be brought over one road, it would require a daily train of at least thirty heavily laden cars.

Aggregations of capital and business generally secure increased facilities, and discriminations of one kind or another. The latter seem to be the results naturally growing out of the former. Extensive purchases can usually be made at lower prices than small ones. This is the basis of the entire wholesale trade. Heavy dealers expect, and invariably receive, advantages that light dealers could not look for, and would not be given. This principle, though of such universal application, seems not to be applied to Chicago in the freight market. To be sure, many of our merchants receive concessions on freights, but they are not regular, nor are they peculiar, favors. Every extensive dealer, whether a resident of Chicago or a place one-fiftieth part of the size, receives like concessions.

We repeat, Chicago, as a city, possesses few, if any, advantages in this respect. Her large capital, her extensive railroad facilities, her immense freights, weigh no more in the balance than the meagre capital, few facilities, and trifling freights of many country towns. Railroad companies admit the vast importance to the West in general, and to their fortunes in particular, of the prosperity of this city. They well know that, so closely connected are the interests of their business and the growth and fortune of Chicago, that, should disaster overtake the latter, the former would be equally affected. During our recent desolation these facts became more than ever manifest, and, for a time, these so-called soulless corporations worked like genuine philanthropists.

In proof of our statement that this city does not possess advantages over other places in the way of freights, notwithstanding the immense business transacted, we will submit only a few figures. Milwaukee, situated 85 miles further from New York than is Chicago, pays no higher tariff on Eastern freights than does this city; while from Chicago to Milwaukee the rate on first-class freight is 30 cents per 100 pounds. In extenuation of this discrimination, it is claimed that competition, with a shorter line, by rail and lake across Michigan, necessitates this. Let us see how much shorter that route is. The distance from New York to Chicago by the shortest route is 913 miles; and from Chicago to Milwaukee it is 85 miles; making a total of 998 miles. The distance from New York to Detroit is 684 miles; and from Detroit to Milwaukee, by the most direct route, it is 279 miles, making a total of 963 miles. These figures make Milwaukee thirty-five miles nearer New York by direct route than via Chicago. Now, at the pro-rating charge of 2 59-100 cents per ton per mile (based on a distance to Chicago of 963 miles), the charge on first-class freights to Milwaukee ought to be about 6½ cents more on each 100 pounds than to Chicago, provided the freights were all transported by the shortest route. But instead of being taken across Michigan and the lake, a good part of these very freights pass through Chicago; thereby discriminating against this city to the extent of 30 cents on each 100 pounds. A score of places west of Chicago could be named whose rates are less than those to this city, distance considered, while in no instance, we believe, are discriminations of any amount made in our favor.

The present method of establishing through rates from New York to Western competing points is on the pro-rating system, or, at a fixed charge per ton per mile. The distances, to be sure, upon which rates are based, are not actual distances; however, in most instances, they are proportionate. So long as this system is employed, every unimportant junction throughout the West will possess equal advantages to those of the larger cities.

We are reluctant to believe that any intentional injustice is being done this city, in whose prosperity we feel so much interest, and in whose greatness we take justifiable pride, by the railroad companies in question. Believing this, our only object is to call the attention of merchants and railway officials to the facts herein set forth, and others to be hereafter given, and allow the matter to settle itself in favorable results.

XIV.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Kentucky and Georgia must be added to the list of States wherein Constitutional revision and reform are demanded.

—The Dubuque *Times* says:

We believe that there is a very general desire throughout the State that the Iowa Legislature when it meets in extra session on January 15, should immediately adjourn and leave the work of a revision of the Code to go over to a regular session.

—The Osage *Herald* nominates for United States Senator from Missouri, William Hyde, editor of the St. Louis *Republican*.

—Butler is already planning his campaign for the Governorship of Massachusetts, to be filled next fall.

—Really, Judge Durell, of Louisiana, would be more at home in Russia or some other despotic and illiberal Empire, than in the United States and as a Circuit Judge. His last exploit is the suppression of the New Orleans *Times* on a flimsy pretext, trumped up for the occasion. It is time the Supreme Court interfered in Louisiana. The condition of that miserable State is now little better than that of a Chinese province. *Philadelphia Press.*

—The sessions of "the Court-Room Legislature" of Alabama would be discontinued by the bayonet-argument were its members Democrats or Liberals instead of Radicals. The Alabama Democrats and Liberals accepted the compromise proposed by Attorney General Williams in good faith, but the Radicals, finding that the arrangement does not, as was expected, place them in command of the situation, insist upon holding a Legislature of their own. Now let Attorney General Williams duplicate his Louisiana telegram by ordering the United States troops to disperse these Radical rebels.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The *Commercial Bulletin*, in view of the Congressional show of indignation over the locking up of a few millions of currency, and the penalty proposed for such an offence, propounds the following conundrum: "If it be so great a crime to aid in locking up $4,000,000 of money, what is it for the Government to lock up $100,000,000?" The *Bulletin* forgets that stealing on a large scale is not so criminal as stealing on a small way.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—By the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill the Government grants a national charter and creates a telegraph monopoly, with which there can be no successful competition. The present companies would be compelled to sell their lines to the Postal Telegraph Company, upon such terms as the latter may prescribe, or lose their property. At all Post Offices in the United States where the receipts are five hundred dollars in gross, *offices* are to be furnished the employes of the company, its business and its machinery, *free of cost*. Think of that. The Western Union Telegraph Company requires, in nearly all its offices, about as much room as is needed for the mail service. This is to be provided for the proposed Postal Telegraph Company at the expense of the Government. In addition, the Postmaster General is to provide stamps, blanks, and envelopes, and employ agents to sell them. He is to provide carriers to deliver messages at all telegraph offices. For all this—for offices, rent, the cost of preparing and selling stamps, and for delivering messages, he is to receive *five cents* for each message, excepting press despatches, upon which he is to receive *three cents*. We have heard of a good many cool propositions in our day, but this is the coolest of which we have any recollection.

In return for all this, Hubbard's company of speculators propose to reduce the cost of telegraphing. We should suppose it could afford to do so. If the Government will give us the right to print a newspaper in this city, pay our office rent, exempt us from taxation, provide carriers to deliver our paper, and collect all bills, paying us over the money, we will reduce the price of the *Gazette* largely. This is about what Hubbard asks the Government to do.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—As for the Niagara Falls canal, there is a canal on the Canada side, 70 feet wide and as deep as any of the St. Lawrence canals. The cost of this canal, only 36 miles long, was $7,000,000, and the American article, it is said, will cost twelve or fifteen millions, for the first appropriation asked for being six. It is manifest that it is the true policy of Canada and of the

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ome of the Eastern papers speak of an
to defeat Mr. Blaine for the Speakership
next House, and mention several can-
es who are likely to give him a contest.
oubt if the subject has been discussed yet
g those who will have the decision to make
t few Congress will not meet until Decem-
and many of the new members have been
ssed or consulted about the Speakership,
lieve. Mr. Colfax was three times chosen
er, and if he had remained in the House
ould probably occupy that position now.
Blaine is now serving his second term in the
, and he is confessedly one of the best
ding officers the House has ever had. It is
easy matter to get a good Speaker, as the
embers very well know, and Blaine has
such general satisfaction that it will be
ult to make it appear that any party or pub-
ood can be accomplished by superseding
.—*St. Louis Democrat.*
dge Durell, of New Orleans, the services-
ol of the Custom House faction, took the
of allegiance to the Confederate Govern-
in 1862. The papers publish *fac similes* of
signature, as well as that appended to the
overthrowing the Warmoth State Govern-
Durell seems to be a jewel of a rascal.—
Commercial.
d-cat States in the West have been created
e seeming purpose of giving two ambitious
ians seats in the Senate. They have
endued with the sovereignty of States
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e of hundreds of Eastern counties. The
anised condition of the South has given
on for mediocre and scheming men to slip
the Senate, and crafty politicians lifted up
ilroad and land jobs and all sorts of rings,
been able to control Legislatures in other
until the United States Senate has be-
what it is to-day. The deterioration is as
d as it is alarming. So frequent has be-
the charge that the election of Senators
een procured by corrupt means that it has
t ceased to attract special comment. And
not happen alone in the new or the
ern States. We hear of large sums of
y spent at Albany, Harrisburg, and other
s, in connection with the election of Sen-
s, in connection with the remark that
It is common to hear the remark that
e man has not money enough to be Sen-
or that another's chances are good because
rich.—*Hartford Courant.*
ater communication between the Atlantic
e Mississippi is, no doubt, greatly needed
the agricultural interest of the Mississippi
y; it is almost a necessity, since it costs two
is of wheat to transport one from Illinois
isconsin to the seaboard. Whether the
rnment should aid the various projects
g to accomplish this object, is a serious
ion. A number of bills are now pending
ngress for various projects, and while there
danger of any one of them going through
, there is danger that they may be com-
and the whole lot succeed. Thirteen of
bills for granting subsidies for the im-
ment of various rivers and canals between
reat river and the Atlantic foot up the
ous sum of *three hundred and
ven million five hundred thousand
ars.* By uniting these measures, and
idating the Congressional vote
ch to each separate bill, and the powerful
by which each one is backed, it is not in-
ible that just this amount may be appro-
d out of the National Treasury. To these
bills add over *one hundred million* acres of
proposed to be given to new railroad pro-
none of them begun, and the people can
judge of the raid which it is proposed to
upon the Government. Is the present not
time to stop? The sum total of these
y bills is astounding, and the sooner they
indefinitely postponed," the safer it will
the National credit, and the more satis-
y for the people. Let private capital and
e enterprise construct these water routes.
commercial necessities, they will pay
ome profits on the investment. No Gov-
nt aid is required. The country is tired
obs." One *credit mobilier* in a century is
h. Congress must appropriate no more
to beneath "rings."—*Dunlap News.*

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

What Our Merchants Have Done, and Who are Their Customers.

Chicago and the Buyers of the North-west---What is to Support Our Elegant Places of Trade.

The intelligent observer who has taken an occasion to look through the stores of our leading dealers in the goods most allied to the holiday trade has this year been struck with the most prominent fact, astounding both to citizens and visitors from abroad. It is only a few months since a waste of broken bricks and rubbish awaited the building operations of spring, on the sites now occupied by these trade palaces. And yet the holiday season of the same year finds these palatial places of business completed, fitted in metropolitan style, surpassing, many of them any stores known or dreamed of in Chicago before the fire. Even the marvels of Booksellers' Row are more than restored, in the face of the prediction of veterans in the trade, that it would be years before Chicago could again see restored the great book salesrooms that were the wonder of olden cities and the great publishing centres. It was the augury, also, that we were to become and remain for years a plain and humble brick-built city, as regarded the accommodations for our leading lines of trade, and yet the close of the year finds our great retail houses in all lines superbly appointed with plate glass and fine carved woods, better stocks than ever before, elegant and costly wares meeting the eye on all sides, and in quarters unknown to even a medium class of business before the great transformation of the fire.

Our wondering citizens have seen "opening" after "opening" announced, and have brought their wives and daughters again and again and yet again to marvel at the great jewelry premises that have astonished and outrun every expectation and would to-day be marvels on Broadway or Chestnut street. Our great dry goods houses have vied with one another in the display of silks and velvets, and laces, and shawls. Our toy dealers have made all the children of the town, we fear, permanently round-eyed at the wonders of their premises, surpassing the necromancy of the story books. Our millinery establishments occupy with their flashing wares some of our largest and most elegant stores. In fact, the irresistible tendency seems to be to carry the esthetic quality even to the decoration of every resort of trade, and the epidemic is abroad among our saloons, and their proprietors are vieing with one another to ascertain whether the best effect is to be produced by an outlay of $15,000, or whether a little more or less. And so far as these scattered statistics of the unusual sort could be collected, it was astonishing to discover how largely the great Northwest has sent in the buyers. One merchant gave us the name of twenty-three points whence customers had come to buy notable orders (the smaller could not have been remembered) over his plate-glass counters. Look at the Northwest tributary to Chicago, over a score of direct railway lines reaching every principal point. From these points came largely the holiday trade of 1871, done under circumstances that will make its annals marvellous in our trade, whatever its future; and thence have come hundreds of buyers this year. One leading jeweller, whose trade has reached thousands of dollars daily for the period known to be affected by the approach of the holidays, says that many of his best sales have been made to parties from abroad. Another has, within the past two or three weeks, opened seventy-three new accounts with dealers in the interior. Not one of our leading houses in this and other showy lines but adds to the proofs of this same class. When you have looked through the new Chicago palaces of trade, lift your gaze immediately thereafter high enough to see Chicago as the centre of trade of the great Northwest. Understand that the men who have filled these stores are our ablest and shrewdest merchants, who can count their ten, fifteen, and twenty years in Chicago trade. This is not the lavishness of ambitious novices, but the careful study of the situation and its needs. The attractive stores of Chicago will be the marvel of the world, and, better than that, they will be the Meccas of buyers from all the prosperous and thriving towns and cities of the Northwest and the great interior. It is for this our merchants have made ready.

In no former season have the holiday sales in holiday goods reached so large a figure, and we have shown the reason why. Not that home buyers are left out of the account. Our merchants know that the home patronage of Chicago is immense, and they are strongly competing for it. But they do not leave mercantile enterprise where it, as well as charity in the proverb, certainly begins at home. They take in the great field tributary to Chicago, and when our great hotels open their doors and the full business aspect spreads throughout the entire business section, the facts will each year, to an increasing degree, be shown, as fully as we present them truthfully to-day, that the merchants of Chicago know that their trade resorts are to win the buyers of more than half the continent, for Chicago is some distance east of its centre, so Omaha and St. Louis say.

CONGRESS IN 1972.

Its Representation by the Ladies of Union Park Congregational Church---One of the Most Enjoyable Entertainments of the Season.

The ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church gave, yesterday evening, in the basement of their building, the first representation of "Congress in 1972," a sketch wherein the author has attempted to portray the method in which legislation will be carried on by women after they have won from man all the rights they are entitled to, and a few more, and have relegated the inferior creature to the kitchen and the nursery.

The *dramatis personæ* of the play consist of the President of the Senate, and its subordinate officers; of a score of Senators representing all North and South America, and the Isles of the sea, from Greenland's icy mountains to Patagonia's chilly strand; of some Ambassadors from France, Scandinavia, etc., and of a couple of unhappy husbands who enter toward the close, bearing crying infants, which refuse to be pacified, even by bottles with india-rubber mouthpieces of the kind which are sold in drug stores at 10 cents apiece.

The scene commences with the opening of the Senate, after which one of the Senators moves that the calling of the roll be dispensed with, since she has a severe headache, and is really unable to bear the noise which it would cause. Then, after the reading of the roll, the order of "gossip" is taken up, and is prolonged in order that each Senator may have an opportunity to state what she has learned, in regard to the private affairs of her neighbors. The Ambassadors are introduced, and are afforded an opportunity of displaying their musical attainments, with the exception of the gentleman from France, who starts in to sing:

No one to love them, none to caress,

and is hissed off the scene by the indignant Senators. There are speeches, points of order, personal explanations, etc., just precisely as in a masculine Senate, only tinctured by womanism. The play itself is a pleasant, good-natured burlesque, with no pretensions to any great literary merit, but still about as good as many productions of the same kind.

The play is by no means as acceptable as the actresses. It is probably owing to the fact that many of them are orthodox church-members who look upon a theatre with horror, and never have been within one, that they go through their parts with perfect ease and self-possession, and with the graceful simplicity of gentlewomen. Then they are well dressed, and are confronted by a kindly audience, most of whom they know, and they do not for one moment lapse into stiffness or self-consciousness.

The dresses, which are designed by the ladies themselves, are rich and tasteful. Some have simply put on their best clothes, since the occasion called for nothing more, but the Indian and colored Senators are arrayed in character costumes. *Senator Peppergrass*, of New England, is attired after the fashion of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and succeeds in representing that eminent lady goddess to the life.

Experience has shown that nothing is more dangerous, when speaking of a number of ladies, whether they stand behind tables at a fair, or on the stage in a play, than to single out any particular one as an object of praise. It is sure to draw down upon her the wrath of all her associates, and to cause her to be freely described as a "conceited thing," etc. Still, since these horrid feelings may not prevail among church-members, it may be safe to say that the part of *Senator O'Toole* was singularly well performed by Mrs. Dean, and that many a professional actress might do well to imitate her bright, animated, and characteristic acting. *The President* did well, and *Senator Peppergrass* would have done better had she been more persistently a New Englander. But all acted earnestly and pleasantly, and several, instead of confining themselves to the words of their parts, uttered any bright idea that occurred to them, just precisely as if they had been conversing in their own parlors. The singing, which is chiefly done by Mrs. Hayden, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Sherwin, and Miss Locke, of this city, is excellent in quantity and in quality.

The ladies engaged in this play, in order to have their solemn jest upon the papers as well as the rest of mankind, have placed a table at the end of the stage, at which they seat a couple of female reporters of 1872. The acting of these two young ladies, Miss K. and Miss B., is very natural, and shows that while at lectures and other places of amusement they have studied with affectionate interest the ways of the male reporter of to-day. They are spectacled, and they have canes; they steadily sharpen lead pencils, which they do not use; they talk to one another in undertones, instead of working; and by means of the consumption of a stick of liquorice, they attempt to beguile the audience into the belief that they are chewing tobacco.

It is the intention of the ladies to give their play only once more---this evening. But the audience last night was so large, and all present so much pleased, that they will probably be compelled to change their minds, and to give it to-morrow evening also. The room is warm, and well lighted; and West Siders would be much better entertained if, instead of going to some down-town place of amusement, they were to go to the Union Park Church, and see how naturally and gracefully these ladies can act.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Colonel G. K. Shoenberger, of Duluth, is at the Tremont.

Fred. H. Tubbs, Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is at the Tremont.

All coupons on Chicago city bonds must be presented for payment on or before Saturday, or they must be sent to New York for redemption.

Prof. Swing's class in English literature will meet this evening at the Clarendon House, on North Clark, between Ontario and Erie streets.

W. S. King, Esq., Postmaster of the House of Representatives, at Washington, was at the Tremont, yesterday, *en route* for his home in Minnesota.

The Mississippi River between Cairo and Columbus, Ky., is clear of ice, and regular connections are being made between the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads.

The members and friends of St. Paul's Church (Rev. Dr. Ryder's) have a free holiday festival in Standard Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the Sunday School Association.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Ryan, who died suddenly at No. 97 West Van Buren street Thursday morning. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from apoplexy.

Upon the death of Julius Colun, of No. 393 Archer avenue, a boy aged 4 years, who fell into a tub of scalding water last Tuesday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

The First Scotch Presbyterian Church give a soiree this evening in the church at the corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Persons desirous of liquidating the floating debt of the congregation will go.

Persons having large tracts of land in Chicago and Cook County should not fail to pay their State and County taxes this week, as an expense of about 20 cents per lot for advertising will be added on Monday next.

The noon prayer meeting in the lecture room of the Methodist Church Block will be led to-day by Major Whittle, one of the most earnest and able of the leaders. The subject will be "Confession."

Mr. E. W. Blatchford, President of the Chicago Shot Tower Company, has the heartiest thanks of the members of Engine Company No. 17, for the manner in which he remembered them on Christmas Day.

A Christmas tree blossomed and bore fruit in the Old Ladies' Home, and the Board of Directors and friends of the institution furnished the wherewithal to prove to the inmates that the "genial currents of the soul" were not all frozen by the cold weather.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: Harry D. Carr, Topeka, Arkansas; Thomas Thompson, Boston; James B. Boone, Florida; T. V. Tipton, Wheeling, W. Va.; T. K. Asken, N. Y.; Barton A. Hill, Colorado; M. V. Tyler, San Francisco; T. J. Jones, Columbus, Ohio.

The following were the arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: R. A. Harvy, Toledo; W. H. Bonkin, Montesuma, N. J.; A. R. Thompson, Memphis; James Miller and wife, Steubenville, Ohio; George Bryan, Washington, D. C.; Edward Walker, Philadelphia; Myron L. Laughton, Salt Lake City.

A new and handsomely equipped stage line has just been started on West Randolph and Lake streets, running from State street to Western avenue. The line is to consist of ten elegant buses, costing $1,000 each, with superior horses, the design being to make quicker time than is now made by the street cars.

Star of Hope Lodge No. 15, Independent Order of Good Templars, will celebrate its eighteenth anniversary this evening in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home, West Madison street. The exercises, commencing at 7:30, o'clock will be of a novel and interesting character. Members of the Order and friends of temperance are respectfully invited.

The marriage of Colonel Thomas D. Snyder and Miss Mary A. Groverman took place, yesterday afternoon, at Grace Episcopal Church; the Rector, Rev. Dr. Locke, officiating. Colonel Snyder and lady left the city for the East *via* the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, last evening. They will be absent some six weeks, during which time they will make the tour of the Eastern States and the Canadas.

By the omission of a little word from the concluding sentence of THE TRIBUNE'S account of the cutting affray in the dining-room of the Avenue Hotel on Wednesday, the reader was led to infer the Christmas dinner was not a success. We hasten to make perfect the sentence. It should have read: "Another cook was put in Hill's place, and the dinner did *not* suffer by his absence.

A man named Nicholas Bergin, employed by the Illinois Contral Railroad Company as switchman, was run over by engine No. 4, at the foot of Washington stree, yesterday forenoon. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and exonerated the Company and their employes from all blame. Deceased was a single man, and a native of Canada.

The alarm of fire from Box 5, at 4:40 yesterday afternoon, was caused by flames being discovered in the basement of the Exchange Building, No. 12 South Water street. The fire originated, and was confined in the restaurant of Philip Dister, in the basement, and was caused by the explosion of a gas meter while putting in some alcohol. The flames were extinguished without material damage being done, and before the arrival of the Fire Department.

A boy named John Smith, living at No. 279 Catherine street, was left in the Tubulated Plaster Company's experimental building on Christmas night to watch the heating apparatus, an open hard coal stove. He fell asleep during the night, and the fumes from the stove rendered him insensible, in which condition he was found yesterday morning. He was taken to the West Side Station, and will probably recover.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Lobin, aged about 60 years, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. At the time of the shooting Lobin was sitting in his chair at his boarding house, No. 45 Newberry avenue. He died instantly. Domestic infelicity was the cause of the commission of the deed, Lobin's wife having left him, for causes not known. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

The Relief Society reports that the real reason of the remarkable fact that no person was frozen to death in Chicago during the late cold snap is, that every poor family was well provided for before the severe weather came. The agents of the society have been very diligent in searching for the helpless poor, and their wants during the cold weather were anticipated. The society is now sustaining, wholly or in part, 900 families, representing 5,500 persons. It is giving orders for 75 tons of coal per day, and about 80 pairs of shoes. It spends about $1,000 per day in provisions and clothing.

Reserved seats for the Scott-Siddons Readings, at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, on Ellis avenue, next Monday evening, are selling with great rapidity. Mrs. Siddons' agent has telegraphed that she will read her most popular selections, and will not appear, as a reader, in the city again this winter. Oakland and Hyde Park are alive with enthusiasm regarding these readings, and Mrs. Siddons will doubtless be accorded the same welcome she received a few weeks ago.

The heavy snow-fall of yesterday morning continued the numerous delays in the arrivals of railway trains, which the recent cold snap inaugurated. Trains from all directions came in late, some two and some six hours behind the schedule time. This, of course, threw all trains out of time, and increased the inconveniences which have been suffered during the past few days of cold weather. There are almost the same accumulations of freight at the freight-houses as during epizootic days, which occurred---everybody knows when.

Accidents are numerous at this season. Mrs. Quinlan, living at No. 187 Main street, fell on the ice while drawing water from a hydrant on Christmas day, and broke her leg above the ankle; Mrs. Fitzgerald, residing on Wallace street, fell from the Stock yards, behind her hands and feet frozen so badly while walking home on Tuesday night that amputation will be necessary; and on Wednesday, Michael Smith, while adjusting a belt on machinery in the Bridgeport rolling mills, fell a distance of nearly thirty feet, fracturing both bones of his right leg and breaking three ribs.

The Minority Representation Society of this city did excellent service by disseminating information regarding this new method of voting. It is now proposed to organize a society for the purpose of studying and practically testing all the modifications of minority representations. The new society will meet once or twice a month and elect some officer, using a different method of voting on each occasion. Persons wishing to become members should apply to Mr. Sidney Myers, at the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 South Clark street.

There is yet another lady heard from who can take care of herself. Yesterday morning, in a Cottage Grove car, a gentleman was stamping his feet to warm them, in the near vicinity of a lady's dress. All unknown to him, every time he set his foot down he left a little ball of mud on her upper lady's dress. She bore it till her eyes flashed with indignation, and her cheeks grew rosy with the hue of anger. Still the cold-footed wretch cleaned his feet upon her clothes. Unable longer to restrain herself, she startled the man with her feet, and the passengers who sat near, by saying in a peremptory tone, "Sir, don't you know you're soiling my dress?" The poor fellow blushed and bowed, and asked pardons, till a general titter through the car made him unable to longer endure the situation, and he walked out.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for the Fire Department was held yesterday afternoon, President Reid in the Chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Davis were also present. John Gleason, pipeman of Engine No. 2, was charged with neglect of duty and intoxication, and was fined three days' pay. Joseph Lagger, engineer of steamer No. 19, was charged with inefficiency and incapacity as an engineer. The testimony went to show that Lagger had, on three separate and distinct occasions, omitted to have steam up on his "man-sheen" in proper time, and failed generally to manage it. After a long and tedious examination, the case was laid over until the steamer should be examined by an expert, and a conclusion be arrived at, whether the engine or the engineer was the incapable party. The Board adjourned.

Halford Sauce.

Whenever you want to enjoy soup, put into a plate of it a table-spoonful of Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. You will not again taste soup unless you have the sauce, if you can possibly get it. The same thing holds good (try it once and be satisfied) of fish of all descriptions, and of meats. All A 1 grocers have it.

The Knabe Piano.

A Knabe Piano cannot be excelled in power, purity and brilliancy of tone, while its elegant finish and great durability have been known for forty years. Treat at J. Buser & Co., sole agents, Nos. 269 to 396 Wabash avenue.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

A Much-Travelled Piano.

A valuable piano, purchased in New York City on July 2, 1872, arrived at Springfield, on Soda Creek, British Columbia, on Nov. 9. When the piano was purchased in New York the thermometer stood at 103 degrees, and on the day of its arrival the thermometer stood at zero. Notwithstanding the change of temperature, the piano was found to be in perfect tune. The route was as follows: New York to San Francisco, 3,300 miles by cars; from thence to Victoria, 800 miles by steamer; thence to Westminster by steamer, 80 miles; thence to Yah by river steamer, 70 miles; thence by a springless freight wagon 240 miles, to the One hundred and Fifty Mile House; and thence by sleigh 26 miles to Springfield, making a total distance of 4,516 miles.

—Longfellow owned large quantities of stock in a Boston insurance company, which before the fire was worth $125 a share and is now worthless.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Offices of the Lake Shore Road at Cleveland---Earnings of the Company---The Rolling Stock.

The Pullman Car Company---What a Boston Man Found Out---Miscellaneous Railroad Items.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, in connection with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnatti & Indianapolis Company, have purchased a plat of ground, 110x120 feet, on the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, Cleveland, Ohio, with the intention of erecting thereon, during the coming year, a building to be used for the general offices of the two Companies. The plans, as already drawn, are for a building containing five stories and basement, covering the whole lot. It is to be built of stone, and when finished will be as near fire-proof as a house can be made,---the general opinion being, since the great fires of Chicago and Boston, that no building can be made completely fire-proof. The estimated cost is $300,000; with the lot, $357,000.

It is estimated that the gross earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, for 1872, will amount to the large sum of $17,500,000. The gross earnings for 1871 were $14,798,000, showing an increase of about two and three quarter millions. The taxes on the gross earnings per year are about 2 per cent, or nearly $350,000. This sum is paid over and goes into the Treasuries of the six different States through which the road passes, the Company thus being of benefit financially to the people of these States, and the road a great convenience to the shipping and travelling public.

The rapid increase in the business of the road during the past year has necessitated the employing of a larger number of men than ever before. The number of employes is now 12,295. The total amount of salaries and wages earned by this army of men is $659,153.85 per month. This immense sum is disbursed by Paymaster T. S. Lindsey to all east of Toledo, and by Paymaster J. H. Hinkley to all west of Toledo. It takes these gentlemen about sixteen days to pay out this sum.

The Company have added to the rolling stock during the past year much valuable machinery. They are now using 414 locomotives, which have run in the passenger service of the Company since September last 230,134 miles; in freight service, 583,094 miles. Total number of miles run, including working and switching, 1,172,054. The average cost per mile for repairs was, 06.34; for fuel, 07.52; for enginemen, firemen, and wipers, 06.37. Total average cost per mile run, 18.32.

They have now on hand 130 first-class passenger coaches, 18 second-class, 2 pay-cars, 27 emigrant, 11 postal, and 61 baggage cars,---making a total of 239 cars used in the passenger business of the Company. They have also 9,000 freight, stock, and other cars---making a grand total of 9,240 cars owned by the Company.

The domes and all the Mansard work of the company's magnificent new depot in this city, are being built of brick and covered with galvanized iron shingles, so fastened that they cannot warp out of shape, besides rendering them perfectly noncombustible. Work is proceeding as rapidly as the weather will permit, and it is now thought the building will be ready for occupying sometime in February next.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

A correspondent of *The Financier*, writing from Boston, gives the following information regarding the Pullman Palace Car Company:

The capital stock of the Pullman Palace Car Company is $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $100 each. The principal office of the Company is at Chicago. Charles W. Angell is Secretary (so signs), but seems to perform the acts of Treasurer; George M. Pullman is President; C. G. Hammond, Assistant President; General Horace Porter is Vice President, and has charge of matters in the absence of Mr. Pullman in Europe, now contemplated. Dividends on stock are $3.00 per share, quarterly, paid in Boston, at Second National Bank; in New York at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (I think); and at the Company's office in Chicago. No financial report has been published, so far as I can ascertain. No cash dividend over 3 per cent quarterly and no stock dividend can be made until the bonds are converted into stock or until after four years from the date of their issue, when the option expires.

The bonds amount to $3,000,000, divided into three series of $1,000,000 each, convertible into stock at par after three years and within four years from date. The series are:

First series, $1,000,000; dated Jan. 10, 1871; due Nov. 15, 1875.

Second series, $1,000,000; dated Sept. 29, 1871; due May 15, 1881.

Third series, $1,000,000; dated March 29, 1872; due 1887.

Fourth series, $1,000,000; said to be coming before long.

The bonds all bear interest at 8 per cent, payable quarterly---Feb., May, Aug. 1, and Nov. 15, at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. Size of bonds, $1,000 each. The capital was $250,000 in 1869, and has been increased since to $4,000,000 at various times; also that there were dividends of 3 quarterly previous to the issuing of bonds, with some extras, both cash and stock.

He concludes by saying that "the property is very valuable, and the profits large and increasing."

A CHICAGO CAR ON ITS TRAVELS.

The New York *Grocer* of late date says:

A car belonging to the Chicago & Burlington Road is at the Harlem Depot, to which is attached Millinmore's compound car axle with independent wheels. Though a common car of the Burlington & Quincy Road, it is *far superior to any of the first-class cars on any of our Eastern roads.* The purpose of the visit of this car is to show Mr. Millinmore's patent, and its practical working on the road. It has been run out several times on the Harlem through the courtesy of Mr. Bissell, the Superintendent, and the master car-builder, Mr. L. Garey. The car has been on to Boston, but strange enough could not run over the New Haven or the Shore Line Road. For the car is so much higher than those run at the East, and it could not go through the bridges. The train was taken round through Albany. It will pass on to Philadelphia and to New Orleans, *en route* to Chicago. The most eminent men in the city have examined the new invention and have pronounced it a great success.

THE LAST CONSOLIDATION.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, held at Burlington, on Tuesday last, it was unanimously agreed that the Company should lease the road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, the lease to take effect Dec. 31, 1872. Much interest has been of late manifested regarding the effect the consolidation will have upon the removal of offices and officers. The new managers are silent regarding the matter, and nothing can therefore be said.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

The recent cold snap, and the snow of yesterday, not only had the effect to delay railway trains, but also to compel railway companies to cease all operations on new lines. The Chicago branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has been abandoned by the workmen for some days, and operations will not be resumed until milder weather. This will so delay the completion of the road that the managers do not anticipate that passenger trains will be running into the city before Feb. 1.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS.

The Chicago *Railway Gazette* tabulates the railway accidents for the month ending November last, as follows: Number of accidents, 489; number of persons killed, 245; number injured, 799. The number of accidents was greater in June than any other one month of the ten, and a greater number were killed by collisions than in any other way. If the results of the railway accidents of this month were added to these, they would be much increased.

PERSONAL.

Mr. L. A. Hopkins, formerly connected with the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, in the management of which he held a high position, and filled it with great credit to himself and usefulness to the road, has been appointed Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad. The action has met with the heartiest approval of all interested in the affairs of the road, and has received commendation from the Western journals.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The last night of "Julius Cæsar" and Lawrence Barrett's *Cassius*, at Aiken's Theatre, saw but a beggarly attendance, for the reason, it it be urged in behalf of Chicago's taste and appreciation, that the night was cold and stormy. It seemed pitiful that one of the finest actors of the age should face so small an audience, and it was as much to be regretted that not more than three hundred people should witness his superb impersonation of *Cassius*, and listen to his magnificent oration over *Cæsar's* body. The beauties of this splendid piece of declamation were never before so vividly made known, and the slight irregularity of *Antony's* lines being spoken by *Cassius* is lost sight of in the fervor of admiration and enthusiasm produced by the masterly rendition. With some slight changes in dress and make-up, Mr. Barrett appears quite a different person from the "lean and hungry-looking" conspirator whom we saw but a moment ago, so that the seeming inconsistency of the situation is still more easily set aside. The effect is so fine that the audience itself is almost "moved to mutiny," testifying its acknowledgment of true genius by calling the actor before the curtain. Those who have been kept away from Aiken's this week by the forbidding weather may well regret that the snow and storm came just at this time. To-night Mr. Barrett takes his farewell benefit, appearing in one of his most perfect and charming characters, that of *Eliot Grey*, in the beautiful play of "Rosedale." His admirers should make a point of turning out *en masse*.

The Author of "The Heathen Chinee" in Trouble.

The Boston *Evening Gazette* says: Mr. Bret Harte narrowly escaped an introduction to the city officials, who have in charge the safe-keeping of the City Prison, on his arriving in Boston on Friday afternoon. As the story goes, Mr. Harte took occasion to replenish his wardrobe during a previous visit hitherwards, but neglected the somewhat indispensable requisite of satisfying the pecuniary demands of the tailor who supplied his wants. Briefly, therefore, he departed from the city, taking with him an entirely new suit of clothes, and leaving an irate clothier behind. His suit suited him, but its procurement necessitated the beginning of another suit of a different nature. Hearing that Mr. Harte was soon to return to this city, Mr. Hull obtained a warrant for his arrust, and it was served by Deputy Sheriff on Friday, just as the distinguished lecturer left the cars of the Boston & Albany Railroad depot. Here was a scene, as might naturally be expected under the circumstances; but, finally, Mr. Harte consented to the occupancy of a seat beside the Sheriff within a carriage, his creditor mounted to the box, and the entire party were driven to the residence of Mr. H. S. Clark, of the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., where Mr. Harte had accepted an invitation to dine. Mr. Clark at first appeared somewhat surprised at the advent of so large a number of visitors, but when the matter was explained to him, he enjoyed a hearty laugh, and gave his individual note on demand to liquidate the bill and release the prisoner. The matter has been arranged to the satisfaction of all.

Steam Canal Navigation.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The commission to award the prize of $100,000 for the most practical invention for navigating our State canals are required to make their decision before the close of the present year, and, as might be supposed, a great deal of pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the various devices, of which there are over a dozen. The prize is worth a struggle, and all manner of expedients are resorted to in the hope of influencing the members of the commission. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, if any impression can be made upon them that is not entirely justified by the merits. The members are not of applicable kind, as will be seen by reading over the list. They are: General McClellan, David Dows, W. J. Nelson, George Geddes, Van. R. Richmond, W. W. Wright, Canal Commissioner Fay and Chapman, George Crouch, and E. S. Prosser of this city. By the act of the Legislature appointing them, they are not obliged to make the award unless in their opinion the requirements are fully met, and it is possible that none of the plans presented will satisfy them upon that point.

Importance of a Name.

An affair of considerable importance, so far as the interested parties are concerned, is about to be tried in one of the large commercial towns of the North of France. It appears that in the country which is to be the scene of this litigation, there are, very unfortunately, many persons of the same name, so that the custom prevails for the husband to add his wife's patronymic to his own. Some time ago, a M. Cornu married his cousin, Mdlle. Cornu, and, after the fashion of the country, styled himself Cornu-Cornu. A Parisian clerk, having to address a quantity of goods to the merchant in question, directed them to M. Bis-Cornu (which may be either interpreted "twice Cornu," or outlandish), and the insulted gentleman refused the goods, which, being perishable, were lost. In the action about to be tried, the jury will have to decide whether M. Cornu-Cornu was justified in refusing the merchandise forwarded to him, for a joke.

A Long Bridge.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.---The St. Lawrence River is bridged with ice between Cape Vincent, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont., a distance of 12 miles, and teams cross in safety.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.---The holiday dulness was intensified in Wall street, to-day, by the furious snowstorm. The attendance at the Stock and Gold Rooms was slim. Money was stringent; opened at 7 per cent, advanced to 8, and closed at 7@7½.

Sterling quiet and firm, at 109¾@109¾. About £100,000 sight bills were sold at 110¾, and £70,000 cable transfers at 110¾@110¾.

Gold was firmer, and advanced from 111¾ to 113¼, closing at 112@112¼. Loans, 1¼@7 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $25,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $758,000.

Governments ruled higher and firm, with a better demand.

State stocks neglected.

On the Stock Exchange, New York Central was firm and higher, selling as high as 99¾. Pacific Mail was weak and lower, selling at 50. Otherwise the market was excessively dull. The whole list closed firm.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons, '81	117½
6-20s of '62	113½
Coupons, '64	113¾
Coupons, '65	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	115¼
Coupons, '67	117
Coupons, '68	116¾
New 5s	111¾
10-40s	109¾
Currency 6s	112¾

STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

| STOCKS. | |

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

In the local market financial affairs are quiet, and will probably continue so until after the holidays. The heavy snow storm will also probably interfere to some extent with the receipts of hogs and cattle, and have some effect to diminish the demand for currency before long. But for the present there is considerable going into the country, and the demand for it obliges a good many of the banks to be sellers of exchange, which was quotable at 75c to $1 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks today.

Remittances to the East are quite heavy just now, as they always are in the last week of the year. The January interest on a vast amount of State, city, town, county, and railroad bonds is payable in New York and Boston, and the money is going forward now to pay it, which helps to diminish funds in bank that have been available for short loans in this market.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK.

The Chamber of Commerce Association of this city increased the amount of their capital stock on Dec. 24 to a total of $900,000, being an increase of $150,000. The capital stock of the Association in 1870 was $500,000, full paid. After the great fire of October, an increase of $250,000 was made for the purpose of rebuilding, and the new stock taken by the old stockholders at 70 cents on the dollar. The expectation then was that the stock would pay 19 per cent on the par of the $750,000. On the last increase of $150,000 the stockholders pay in 75 per cent, which is all that will be required. A dividend of 2 per cent on the $750,000 payable in January was recently declared, and it is expected that the stock will now pay 2 per cent quarterly dividends, or 8 per cent per annum on its total of $900,000. A stock reasonably certain to pay 8 per cent per annum commands par in this part of the country, and this will probably be the average price of this stock.

SURRENDERING BILLS OF LADING.

The question of liability of banks to shippers of goods who have forwarded to the banks bills of lading accompanied by drafts on the consignee of the goods, is still being discussed. Notwithstanding the recent decision by the United States Court at Boston, which makes the bank liable to the shippers if it surrenders the goods to the consignee without the actual payment of the draft, the Philadelphia bankers have boldly taken the stand that they will not be made legally liable under similar circumstances, and have issued to their correspondents the following circular in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of Presidents of the banks of Philadelphia, Dec. 2:

Time drafts are frequently sent to the banks of this city for collection, the drawees, accompanied by shipping receipts or bills of lading, for goods shipped to the drawees, without instructions whether the bills of lading shall be surrendered to the drawee upon his accepting the draft, or not. We are advised that upon such drafts being accepted, it is the duty of the bank to surrender the bill of lading to the acceptor of the draft, in the absence of instructions to the contrary. To prevent any misapprehension arising in the course of our business transactions in these matters, we have thought it proper to address this circular to our correspondents, to the end that we will in all such cases deliver the bills of lading to the drawee, upon his acceptance of the draft, unless instructed to the contrary by our correspondent at the time of sending us the draft and bill of lading.

Please note the contents of this circular, and bear in mind that we shall be governed by the above stated rule in all cases to which it is applicable.

The Philadelphia bankers specify *time* drafts only, and the language of their circular seems to imply that their legal advice extends only to that class of bills. In connection with this resolution of the Philadelphia bankers, a letter appears in one of the Philadelphia papers, which argues that it is the duty of the bank to surrender the bill of lading (and, consequently, the property) upon the tender or acceptance by the consignee. The writer of the letter says:

Hence it was held, as far back as Lord Mansfield's day, that where the drawee accepted, in consideration of a future consignment of goods, and the holder of the bill of lading, with knowledge of such agreement, received and returned the bill of lading, he discharged the acceptor. The bank which undertakes, therefore, to hold on to the bill of lading, without express instructions to do so, puts itself in a very awkward position. If the consignee be a punctual chaser on credit and wishes the goods, he can take them on tendering acceptance, or if he chooses to let the matter remain in abeyance, he can put upon the bank the risk of fluctuations, while the property may be changeable or perishable—hogs on the hoof, butter, eggs, or peaches; or, on the other hand, if it be not the drawee's advantage to accept, he can refuse to accept the bill of lading would justify him in refusing acceptance and rescinding his contract of purchase. It may be added that on the continent the law is well settled that the bill of lading must always be surrendered on acceptance of a bill of exchange; and in England, though it is common for the holder of the bill to retain control or possession of the goods, a special letter of hypothecation is usually always executed with bills of exchange and selling.

The Boston decision which has upset all these customs evidently takes the view that the goods are to be held by the bank as collateral for the payment of the draft. Whether this view is to become the rule cannot be determined until the Boston case shall have been adjudicated in a higher Court. In the meantime, it is believed that bankers can avoid any liability they do not wish to take by giving due notice beforehand, as has just been done by two bankers of New York and Philadelphia.

ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFTS.

In connection with the technical acceptance of a draft it may be mentioned as a rule, which we believe has been established by judicial opinion, that if a drawee of a draft presented for acceptance retains it without response for more than the time usually allowed by law, the law deems that he has accepted the draft and holds him responsible accordingly. In such cases *if a description* of the draft held for acceptance is sent by the bank to the drawee, with notice to accept or refuse, it is considered equivalent to the presentation of the draft itself. The New York *Economist* says: "Days of grace are allowed upon other than demand paper in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin. New York allows grace upon time paper, but not upon sight drafts."

ADVANTAGE OF RITE OF LADING.

In connection with bills of lading there is another point on which the opinions of both shippers and bankers have been a good deal confused, viz: as to advances on shipments. Some recent decisions, however, seem to settle this point, that the first advance on a bill of lading becomes a lien on the property which cannot be escaped. A case is cited by an Eastern paper, in which Smith & Co., of Oswego, bought grain in Milwaukee; their agent there turned it over to the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which advanced on it and sent a time draft on Smith & Co., and also the bill of lading, to the Merchants' Bank of Watertown, without specific instructions, as it appears. That bank sent the draft to Smith & Co. for acceptance, and also the bill of lading, with the understanding that the grain was to be placed in elevator at Oswego on the contrary, after accepting the draft and before it matured, Smith & Co. shipped the grain to New York and obtained an advance from David Dows & Co. on the new bill of lading. Smith & Co. did not pay; hence the Company which first advanced on the grain sued the last-named firm and obtained judgment for $34,594.

SUIT AT LAW.

Several of the Eastern commercial papers are discussing the question as to whether the indorser of a note can be held, if the bank extends the paper. The general opinion is that the extension of a note to any time after maturity makes a new contract, to which the indorser is not a party, and therefore releases him from liability after maturity.

THE LAST OF AN OLD LOAN.

A Washington letter says that on the 23d there was presented at the Treasury for payment, the last outstanding bond, amounting to $5,500, of the loan of March 31, 1848, of which the whole amount issued was $34,900, and which matured July 1, 1868. The amount just paid ceased to bear interest on that date. This loan will hereafter disappear from the public debt statement.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS FOR 1870.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* shows that the question of payment of income tax on dividends for the first seven months of 1870 is still in a muddle:

"The Supreme Court recently affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the Pennsylvania circuit in the case of the Reading Railroad against Barnes. The decision was against the collection of income tax on coupons and dividends for the first seven months of 1870, and was given in the court below by Justice Strong, who came to the Supreme Court the decision was given by eight judges, who were evenly divided in their view of the law of the case, Justice Strong being one of those in favor of sustaining the court below. This ruling is perplexing, and does not settle the matter, except in the cases that came up with that upon which the decision was read.

"As a consequence each case that will come forward hereafter will be tested on its merits. If the Pennsylvania case had been decided in favor of the United States and appealed, the decision recently given by the Supreme Court would have been in favor of the Government, but as it is, the Secretary of the Treasury must refund the taxes paid in the cases decided, and every other case must be decided on its merits. Very much will depend, of course, on the view to be taken by the new Justice, Mr. Ward Hunt, but without him every case appealed and hereafter decided by the Supreme Court will be in favor of the Government or the tax-payer according to the view held in each case by the Court below. It is a decision very unsatisfactory to those interested."

THE TEA TRADE.

We have the circulars of Messrs. Augustine, Heard & Co., and Messrs. Vogle, Hugedorn & Co., under the following dates, and with the following notes of the tea trade of the principal Asiatic ports:

At Yokahama, Nov. 23, a decline had been experienced during the fortnight to that date, but transactions were considerably larger than during the previous two weeks, the decline having induced exporters to take hold freely. At Amoy, Nov. 9, the stock of teas was large, and the market quiet. At Foochow, Nov. 4, the market was unsettled, and ten men ready to meet the views of buyers. At Shanghai, Nov. 11, according to the circular of Messrs. Castle Bros., of San Francisco, prices were unchanged, those for good teas being well sustained, and a large business had been done during the four nights. Really fine teas scarce, and for the few offerings with any pretensions to quality, high prices have been paid. The bulk of supplies consists of common and roughly made Moyunes and Fychows, which are held at about last mail's value.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '64, ex. int	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '65, ex. int	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '65, January and July	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '67, January and July	116¾	116¾
5-20s of '68, January and July	116¾	116¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	111¾	112
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int	122¼	123¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	.....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	.....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	.....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@98	.....
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	.....	109¾-110¼
Gold Exchange	.....	112¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	111¾	112
Land Warrants 160s, not war 1812	177	187
120s, not war 1812	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	.....	180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record, on Thursday, Dec. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 8, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 11, Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $650.

Robey st, between Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, 24 ft, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 8 in Lot 13 and 14, in Block 4, of United States Bank Addition, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,250.

Mitchell st, between Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $925.

Clayton st, 100 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 60x126½ ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 63, in Block 2, of e ½ nw ¼ Section 8, 39, 14, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 24, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $500.

Lot 8, in Block 24, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

North 30 ft of Lot 15, in Block 42, Hyde Park, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $5,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,419	9,171	6,713	7,065
Wheat, bu	31,190	32,780	4,690	358
Corn, bu	49,828	248,160	2,113	15,295
Oats, bu	29,400	81,771	19,263	19,346
Rye, bu	1,668	4,327	140	1,564
Barley, bu	18,090	19,265	4,077	2,890
Grass Seed, lbs	38,400	122,510	.....	89,700
Hay, tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom Corn, lbs	14,210	75,250	.....	24,000
Cured Meats, lbs	137,430	425,490	1649008	2792956
Beef, brls	30	200	53	65
Pork, brls	.....	1,210	1,139	1,450
Lard, lbs	92,000	730,346	1083000	1314473
Tallow, lbs	15,500	17,830	169,340	.....
Butter, lbs	45,195	58,518	34,400	29,610
Cheese, lbs	11,548	4,340	1,540	2,620
Live Hogs, No	19,731	13,907	6,603	5,923
Cattle, No	1,407	1,929	573	1,614
Sheep, No	423	826	800	547
Horses, No	72,626	265,655	129,861	114,347
Highwines, brls	257	173	483	260
Wool, lbs	108,430	97,648	133,746	19,270
Potatoes, bu	34	5,540	.....	.....
Broom Corn, lbs	115	637	470	967
Shingles, m	320	87	416	91
Lath, m	30	92	38	6,191
Salt, brls	.....	.....	.....	.....

Withdrawn from store during the last two days for city consumption, 2,172 bu wheat; 1,474 bu corn; 4,304 bu oats; 424 bu rye; 4,975 bu barley

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 85 cars wheat; 167 cars corn; 30 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 32 cars barley. Total, 324 cars, or 130,000 bu.

We are informed that Edward White was not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was admitted on the floor on a clerk's ticket for the firm of Silas Parsons & Co.; and when that firm was suspended for non-payment of certain claims he settled up those claims, and reobtained admission on a clerk's ticket. It has been whispered, however, that so far as subsequent operations on 'Change were concerned, he was the whole of Parsons & Co., and that this method was taken because White was afraid to apply for admission on his own record.

There is reason to think that the swindles already reported (40 cars wheat and 10 cars barley) are not the only ones in which White has been engaged. Several inquiries have been made here to-day from Eastern parties, for his whereabouts; and it is not likely that these inquiries would be made unless the queriets had some pecuniary interest in knowing.

SALE OF TABLES ON 'CHANGE.

The annual sale of choice of flour and other sample tables, on 'Change, for the ensuing year, was begun this morning, and nearly completed. The few remaining over will be sold to-morrow (Friday). The following were the principal premiums paid, in addition to the rental of $15.00 per annum; it will be remembered that these sales and rentals only cover one-fourth part of a table in each case:

J. B. Hobbs, $165.00; A. M. Wright & Co., $50.00; I. P. Rumsey, $90.00; W. H. Crocker, $25.00; Wolcott & Co., $20.00; McDermid & Oertel, $20.00; Field, Densmore & Co., $20.00; Ramsey Bros. & Co., $25.00; A. N. Lee, $26.00; John Dupree, $26.00; Star & Crescent Mills, $25.00; Morse & Co., $27.50; J. H. Dole & Co., $26.00; West & Andrews, $26.00; Pope & Davis, $25.00; S. H. McCrea & Co., $20.00; Richards & Gooch, $21.00; Wright & Beebe, $25.00; J. S. Pierconnet & Co., $26.00; Beasleys & Wagner, $25.00; D. Gerstenberg, $30.00; L. G. Holley, $25.00; Blackman Bros., $26.00; A. M. Henderson, $26.00; Underwood & Co., $25.00; Parker & Sprague, $21.00; A. W. Webster, $20.00; eighteen others paid $10.00 and upward; and sixteen others less than $10.00 each, the two lowest being $2.50 each.

GRAIN IN STORE AT CHICAGO.

There was more activity in produce circles today, except in provisions; but grain was generally weak, though at a higher range of prices than on Tuesday. The weather was prognostic of storm, rather than stormy *per se*, but the receipts were full for two days. There was little done except speculative trading, the shipping movements being impeded by a difficulty in obtaining cars, though they are furnished liberally at lower relative rates to many points around us. No new features were noted in the grocery market. Business is dull, the demand, as for some time past, being confined to small orders to make up assortments. Prices remain comparatively firm both for staple and side goods, as stocks are not excessive and dealers anticipate a good trade next month. The dry goods market was inactive, and will probably so remain until after the holidays. A few orders were placed by country and city retailers; but the aggregate of sales was small. Prices were firm all around, and in certain lines of goods the tendency is unmistakably upward. Butter was in fair local and shipping request, and was quoted firmer at former rates. Stocks are not large. Dragging was firm, with no change in quotations, save for double gunnies, which were marked up 1c, or to 29c. Cheese remains dull and weak. Coal is in good request at full prices. The hay trade was again reported at slack. There was a fair inquiry for, and shipment from, seed—principally to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore; but the absence of transportation facilities prevented any considerable outward movement, and sales were chiefly confined to supplying local wants. The receipts being moderate enabled sellers to sustain prices. Hides and leather remain firm. Oils, tobacco, and wood were without decided change. Lumber was quiet and steady. Building materials were dull and naval stores were dull and nominal. The demand for metals and tinners' stock, iron and steel, was very light, previous quotations being adhered to. Wool and broom corn were quiet and unchanged. Hops are firm at 25@40c for common to prime Wisconsin. Seeds were quiet and unchanged; timothy sold at $3.10@3.25 for good to prime seed, and closed quotable at $4.00@5.25. Flax was quiet at $1.60@1.70. Potatoes were quiet and steady. The street markets were almost lifeless, there being very few retail dealers in attendance. Poultry was in light supply and a trifle lower. Game was quiet and prices weak, grouse selling at $3.75@4.00. Eggs were in light supply and firm. Green fruits were quiet and without particular change in prices.

Highwines were moderately active, and steady at Tuesday's quotations, with free buyers at 89c, and free sellers at 89½c. Sales were reported of 900 brls at 89½c, and 100 brls at 89c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in moderate demand on shipping account, but sellers were unable to gain an advance on Tuesday's quotations, though they held out long and stoutly, seeing that live hogs were reported firmer. Sales were reported of 325 head at $4.30, and 648 head at $4.25 per 100 lbs. The market closed steady.

Provisions were dull, but firm at Tuesday's quotations on cash lard and meats, and 5c per brl higher on pork, and a shade firmer on lard for March delivery. The report of a little more firmness in hogs, with a falling off in the supply, caused packers to hold off, while buyers were not anxious to take hold, except on March lard, for which there were several bids at former prices. The inquiry for export is small, owing to the limited facilities for transportation, and the heaviest sales reported to-day were made on Tuesday evening. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.25@11.50; new pork, cash or seller other months, $11.50@11.60; do seller January, $11.55@11.60; do seller February, $11.65@11.70; do seller March, $11.80@11.85; do seller April, $12.00@12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.60. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.30@7.35. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8¾c, and green hams at 7½c for 16-lb averages, and 7@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½@3¾c; do rough sides, 4¾@4½c; do short ribs, 5c@5½c; do short clear, 5¾@5¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 3¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs, and 5¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3¾@4c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5¾c for Cumberlands; 5¾c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 6¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 18,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19¼; 4,800 bu do at at $1.19½; 25,000 bu do at $1.19; 6,600 bu do at $1.18¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 15,800 bu do at $1.18½; 5,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 8,800 bu at $1.05¾; 9,200 bu do at $1.05. Total, 102,400 bu.

Corn was more active and stronger. The market was strong early, an advance of ½c being effected by holders, owing to the presence of a few buying orders on the floor, and the fear that continued stormy weather would cut of receipts. About noon "a change came o'er the spirit of the dream;" the orders had all been filled, or withdrawn, and there was still corn to be had, which no one wanted. The market fell back, and thenceforward ruled dull. Our receipts were liberal, notwithstanding the stormy weather, but parties who are supposed to be posted say that there is very little corn cribbed up in the country, except at points from which no shipments are made directly East. There is little doubt that our receipts will be lighter this winter than usual, as at present prices and freight rates it does not pay at all to send corn to this city from a distance of more than about 100 miles, and a reduction of 1c in the price here would cause a considerable reduction in the radius of the quadrant from which our supplies of corn are now drawn. Similarly, an important advance would materially extend that radius, and augment our receipts. The condition of our corn market is, therefore, one of sheer starvation, and operators fear that an insensible movement in either direction would result in loss. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 30½c, advanced o 30¾c, and declined to 30½c at the close. Seller January sold at 30¾@31c; seller February at 31½@31¾c; seller May at 36c, and seller June at 36¾@36¾c, all closing at the inside. Rejected was quiet and firm; car corn lower. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 30¾c; 39,200 bu do at 30¾c; 46,600 bu do at 30¾c; 20,600 bu do at 30½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 400 bu do at 29½c; 2,000 bu car at 32c, delivered. Total, 120,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, with few offerings, and but a light inquiry. New York was quoted firm, while our receipts were rather mall, and promise to be still smaller if the snow-storm continues, and the epizootic shall still rage in the dimly receding West. Seller the month, or No. 2, sold at 24½@24¾c; closing at 24½c. Seller January sold at 24¾@24½c. Seller February was nominal at 25¾@25½c. Seller April quiet at 26½c; and 28¾c was bid for seller May. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 24¾c; 6,000 bu do at 24½c; 3,000 bu do at 24½c; 600 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 22½c; 600 bu do at 21½c; 1,800 bu do at 21½c; 600 bu by sample at 26½c on track. Total, 15,000 bu.

Rye was rather less active at Tuesday's range of prices, and equally irregular as then, owing to a little extra competition among buyers. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 on private terms; 400 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 69½c; 2,400 bu do at 69c. Total, 9,400 bu. Rejected was nominal at 64@65c.

Barley was in better request, and ½@¾c higher on No. 2, which opened at 66c, fell off to 65½c, and closed firm at the decline. Seller January sold at 65½c. No. 3 was quotable at 54c in ordinary houses, and 56c in Armour, Dole & Co's houses. Rejected was firm and sample lots dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 70c; 5,200 bu do at 66c; 1,200 bu do at 65½c; 800 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) as 56c; 400 bu do at 54½c; 5,200 bu do at 54c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 800 bu by sample at 62c; 400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu at 45c, all on track; 400 bu do at 65c; 2,000 bu do at 55c, all delivered. Total, 18,800 bu.

WESTERN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The Rock Island *Union* has the following in a recent issue:

The business men of Chicago are suffering because of the outrageous discrimination made against them by the railroad companies. We of Rock Island are compelled to pay 60 cents a 100 lbs for freight, while the same freight is carried through Rock Island to Omaha and Leavenworth for 45 cents. There is neither sense nor justice in any such scale of prices, and the merchants and dealers of Rock Island are wisely buying elsewhere. Unless Chicago dealers secure some sort of fair rates for transportation, they may expect the bulk of their present business from this locality to go to Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East.

In reference to this we have received the following, written by a prominent member of our Board of Trade:

I am authoritatively informed that the statement made by the *Union* is incorrect; and that the freights from Chicago are as follows:

To Rock Island, first class, 60 cents; fourth class, 25 cents.

To Omaha, first class, $1.05; fourth class, 60 cents.

To Leavenworth, first class, 75 cents; fourth class, 40 cents.

The railroads deserve censure for an unjust discrimination in freights; but the censure will not apply from Chicago westward. The cause lies in the competition of rival, independent lines, running on the different trunk lines to the seaboard, the stock of which is mostly owned by the officers of the different railroads representing the through, and not any, to a greater or less extent, interested in the trunks passing over their lines, *especially* in grain and produce. I can see no remedy for this growing evil except that the stockholders of our railroads shall ascertain for whose benefit the discriminations are made when they charge only 5c per 100 from Peoria to the sea board above Chicago rates, and from Milwaukee at the rates as from Chicago, when, at the same time, they are unable to furnish facilities to move the product of the Northwest from Chicago at full rates. The discrimination against Chicago is equally great from St. Louis and all other Western cities as from Peoria and Milwaukee; and to this unjust discrimination in freights, and the worse system of loading 24,000 lbs per car-load and paying freight on 20,000, are our Western cities indebted for their grain and produce business during the winter months, the latter evil being fostered by the railroads failing to weigh the grain, and assuming the responsibility which the law imposes upon them; which law has been a dead letter from the time it was passed. We might reasonably expect that our Chicago Board of Trade, properly the guardians of the rights and business interests of Chicago and the Northwest, would not without protest see the business of Chicago diverted by this unjust discrimination of our railroads, which are are so largely indebted to the energies of Chicago for their prosperity.

LAKE DISASTERS DURING THE SEASON.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* occupies nearly seven columns with a record of disasters on the great lakes, and the River St. Lawrence, during the year 1872. It says the list is nearly as large as that of 1869, and the destruction of property but little less than in that year. May, September, October, and November were the most destructive months, the damage in November alone being upward of $1,000,000. We copy the recapitulation of the number and estimated loss, and general statements, as follows:

Month	*No.*	*Damage.*
January	9	$ 2,000
February	7	7,000
March	19	15,000
April	39	42,000
May	77	290,000
June	46	168,000
July	36	36,000
August	32	196,400
September	159	730,400
October	84	365,000
November	179	1,035,000
December	6	27,000
Total	745	$2,983,000

The above estimate, $2,988,000, is based upon the more serious disasters alone. Add the damage by minor disasters, such as loss of deck loads, canvas, outfit, collision, etc., and the total amount will be swelled to nearly $3,250,000.

The summer of 1872 was remarkable for light winds and smooth seas, and the fall equally remarkable for boisterous and tempestuous weather—so that the promise of immunity from destruction held out early in the season was dispelled by the later storms. The number of vessels totally destroyed by fire and wrecked by storms during the 1872 reaches nearly 100.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and unchanged. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18¾@1.19, seller January, and $1.21@1.21¼, seller February, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady, closing at 30¾c, seller January, and 31¼c, seller February. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request, and quotable at $1.78@1.81 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market is liberally supplied with the lower grades, which are very slow of sale. Choice brush is in fair demand and firm, owing to scarcity. We quote No. 1 hurl, 7@8½c per lb; No. 1 with brush, 6@6½c; No. 2, do, 4@4½c; No. 3, do, 3@3½c; inside green, 8¼@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—Were unchanged. A fair inquiry exists for the medium and choice grades, prices, for which are trifle higher, as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.60; common to medium at $1.85@2.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull. Prices are without material change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $2.25@2.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.50@1.75; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, $1.00@1.25; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; buff brick (common), $11.00 @15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed, $18.00; Hydraulic pressed, $40.00. del; Milwaukee, $35 del; Racine, $30.00. del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for double thick window glass, with a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent in manufacturers' hands:

Size.	*First quality.*	*Double strength.*
6 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x26 to 24x30	13.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	15.00	22.00
28x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x36 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x46	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	.....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	.....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	.....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	.....	40.00

BUTTER—Fair activity characterized the butter trade to-day, and the market exhibited a firm tone. During the past few days receipts have been moderate, and, with a fair demand, there was still enough for holders have had no difficulty in effecting sales at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Good to choice roll, 19@20c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@23c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Under this head there were no new features. Firmness still prevails in the market for grain bags, and prices are gradually working upward. Burlaps and gunnies are also firm, and in the latter we note a slight advance. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Bibb, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 6 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—The canned goods trade continues rather quiet, with no material variation in prices. The tendency in some articles—notably raspberries, tomatoes, and corn—is upward, but otherwise the market is steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.00@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@3.50
Lobster, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.60

CHEESE—Prices of this staple continue weak and unsettled. The late decline in Liverpool, and in New York, and the absence of anything like activity in the demand, makes holders anxious, and, to increase sales, the quoted prices are freely shaded. Orders are few and small. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—The condition of the market remains unchanged. A fair number of orders were placed, and were being filled at former quotations. We report our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.50; Lackawanna, $13.00@13.50; Scrip, $10.50@ 11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and lard tierces were in large supply, and prices were weak, but without quotable change, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@ $30.00; flour staves $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00 @40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m. Sales include 4 cars and 749 pork barrels at $1.50; 2 cars lard tierces at $1.80; 5 cars do at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate request at former prices. We quote: East Bourre and Bourre Gris pears at $4.00@4.50; Winter Nellis at $3.75@4.00; grapes 20@25c.

EGGS—Were in light request from the local trade. The offerings were only moderate, and prices were strong at 28@30c for fresh; pickled at 20@24c. Sales include 31 cases at 30c; 28 cases at 29c; 400 doz at 28c; 15 cases packed at 24c.

FEATHERS—Continue in good request. The supply is fair. We quote: Prime live geese at 60@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 75@85c; mixed feathers, 25@40c, according to quality; chicken, 8@9c.

FISH—Business does not improve, and values remain nominally unchanged. Our dealers are looking for a good trade next month, and are generally firm in their views, as stocks are in no way excessive, and they cannot be augmented to sell at materially lower prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $3.50 @3.75; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 2 do, $3.50; herring, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore lits, $1.85@ 1.90; hake and cod, $4.00@4.75; Quaker's cod-fish, $6.00@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 20@22c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for foreign fruits was again reported light, and some descriptions have suffered a further decline. Raisins are "off" another 5c per box, and we also note a 5c decline in prunes and currants. Domestic fruits meet with a fair inquiry at about former rates. We now quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@ 16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; Petalia, $2.50@2.65; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 13@14c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; peaches, pared, 22@ 23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1873, 8½@9c; do, 1872, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. Prunes—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Tetragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@ 12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Willmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—There was very little inquiry for game of any kind. The receipts are light. Prices are lower, prairie chickens selling at $3.75@4.00; quail at $1.50@ 1.75; rabbits at $1.25@1.50; venison hams at 15@16c, carcasses at 8@10c. Sales include 43 doz prairie chickens at $4.00; 15 doz do at $3.75; 2 doz partridges at $4.00; 4 doz quail at $1.50; 4 doz do at $1.75; 5 doz rabbits at $1.35; 1 haunch ham at 8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and unchanged. Apples were steady at $2.00@3.75 per brl; cranberries at $10.00@11.50 for cultivated, and $7.50@8.50 for wild. Sales include 50 brls apples at $3.00@3.50; 50 brls (slightly frosted) at $2.25; 15 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 5 brls choice do

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Old and New, and Harper's Magazine.

Reminiscences of 1814---Novels and Their Critics.

Locomotion, Past and Present---The Reading-Room of the British Museum.

Christmas Holidays---Personal Difficulties in Congress---The Irish Question.

Old and New.

The editors of *Old and New* announce, in the January number, that their experiment has proven to be a success. Three years ago, it was determined by the founders of this magazine to see if no place could be found for a periodical "devoted to the social improvement of the country, and ready to consecrate social improvement by fearless and liberal religion." They have succeeded in their search for the niche, and intend to put themselves in it permanently. The American Unitarian Association, whose Directors founded it, withdraw from the management. The editors are unchanged, but the basis of ownership has been enlarged. The sphere of discussion will be extended to sweep in such topics as, "whether the great Railroad Corporations are to rule this country, or whether the country is to rule them," and the questions of Civil Service Reform, of Land, of Suffrage, of the Ballot in England, of Insurance, of the Police, and Government of Cities, etc.

The January number opens with a Christmas story by E. E. Hale. Its title is

THEY SAW A GREAT LIGHT.

It is too good to be spoiled by extracts, and good enough to be reproduced in full if our column yield the room. It has an advantage here in these days of English tales with a transparent varnish. It is a genuine American story in scene and character.

The Rev. James Martineau continues his metaphysical papers, and gives his views on Utilitarianism.

Mrs. H.B. Greenough gives the third part of Prithonia.

IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN

there are some very curious reminiscences of the most prominent men of our country at the end of the last war with Great Britain. The paper describes part of a journey from Boston to Washington, and was written by Edward Everett. Among other men, Mr. Edward Everett during this journey visited Gouverneur Morris. He says:

Among the reminiscences of the Revolutionary War with which he entertained me, was his (Joining:

Just after the battle of Saratoga, the steward of the Manor of Livingston had been gained over to the royal cause, and had carried most of the tenants in that direction. They had secretly taken the oath of allegiance to the crown, and had agreed to join the British standard in arms as soon as a royal force should appear to protect them. As a reward, they were promised the fee-simple of their lands. The invasion of which he (mentioned was given to the Board of War, of which Mr. Morris was a member. The steward was apprehended, his crime proved, and he was condemned to death. Upon the intercession of Mr. Morris, a respite was granted, that he should immediately take steps to procure escape or rescue. Mr. Morris dictated this course. "I'll cut a shop here at Albany," he recommended, "take the man down in it to work, and have the tenants of the Manor come and hang him in their presence." This was done. The next week a draft from the militia was ordered throughout by the Governor of the State. Mr. Morris was the only place in it that turned Out, at a moment's warning, every man that was required.

Mr. Morris told me he acquired a familiar knowledge of the German language after he was 45 years of age. He had no opportunity in the country, and contented himself strenuously to procure the liberation of Lafayette. It appears, from the published memoirs of Mr. Morris, a circumstance to which he made no allusion in conversation with me, that, when Louis Philippe was in this country, he was obliged to borrow a sum of two or three thousand dollars of Mr. Morris, which he was not able to repay before the downfall of Napoleon. Louis Philippe informed the minister that his means were very narrow in this country, and that he had preserved an account of every dollar he spent.

When Mr. Everett went to Washington, he found a Congress brightened by such lights as Rufus King, Calhoun, Lowndes, Macon, Webster, Clay just in nomination.

Mr. Webster had already acquired the most brilliant reputation. It had been even then said of him by Mr. Lowndes, with a slight shade of sectional compaciency, that the South had not his superior, nor the North his equal. He had not yet given his full measure of power. Some of the transcendent ability which afterwards developed itself in his professional and political career; but he had given no faint indications of it. He had laid the foundations of a permanent reputation at the bar of the Supreme Court, but he had hardly yet begun to exercise himself in the strenuous collision with kindred minds. Nothing was wanting to his fame; to his success, as a public man, one thing was wanting, one only, but that was fatal,—to have been born south of the Potomac.

Mr. Everett makes a contribution to history of a rather startling character:

A few years latter (in 1826), another distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, General Hamilton, told me that the Federal Republicans of the party greatly discredited, and in danger of disorganization under the odium of the restrictive system, sent those three gifted young men (Cheves, Lowndes, and Calhoun) to Congress in 1811, for the avowed purpose of making war with England as the only measure which would avert the impending danger. A policy of this kind will be very apt to prevail in popular governments when a political party is in danger of losing its ascendency. We are at this moment, for a similar cause, hovering on the verge of war with Spain. The capture of Washington and the destruction of the public buildings by a small hostile force took place about three months before my visit, and were still the general topic of conversation. Nothing could be more discreditable than the vandalism of the act, which was the more inexcusable from the single circumstance that the Capitol, since the last attack upon it, had been rebuilt at the common cost of the whole country. Such was not the result on the very similar occasion, of which this day on which I write these sentences is the anniversary (19th of April), at the opening of the revolutionary war.

In "The Examiner," which is devoted to review of new books, there are some sensible remarks about

TALES AND THEIR CRITICS:

It is a curious feature in the common run of what are called "reviews," "book notices," that the objection made to a book is frequently the very opposite to the charge that *it is not something else*. As a well-known steward remarked the other day, "they find fault of the pie, because there is no lobster," or the unanimous answer called a hundred years ago: "If you present them the handle of a knife, they complain that it is not sharp; and if you offer them a blade, they complain that it is inconvenient to take hold of." Nobody who will examine a file of newspaper notices of Miss Ingelow's wonderfully good novel, "Of the Skelligs," will find, accordingly, not a number of them consist in substance of asserting that this novel is not a poem. It certainly is not; nor is it a pig. But why so? "There are some things which this court may be supposed to know if"

The American novel, of which it is always safe to say that "It is yet to be written," must, above all, be American.

Let it not, for instance, have the nightingale, the sky-lark, and the robin-redbreast in its ornithology. Let not duties and cowslips be prominent in its flora. Nor should its machinery be designed or its characters constructed after European models, any more than its natural history. The confounding of things European and things American is the more frequent from the fact that so many persons write novels, not from that they have seen and heard, but from what they have read in other novels. Every set-to at tables, as the Landlady of the Adjutant and Poet would say, with hash, and warmed-over at that. Indeed, if the rule could be established for romance writers to spend only of that which they know, this rule would include the comparatively limited acquaintance now intended, and a great deal more besides; there one knows in detail of the methods of great writers, the pains they took to be astonished in discovering how little they originated, how much, how cleverly, they studied real life around them, and transcribed it, even down to such items as odd names. Sir Walter had a "Dandie Dinmont" settle in locks and sound for the gruff hog of a jailor to whom he gave it, is, or was not long ago, on the point of comedy in New York, who is, for all that appears to the contrary, a polished gentleman and elegant scholar. Mr. Dickens's "Guppy" was in like manner on the passenger list of a perfectly responsible ocean steamer. There is reason for believing that the dreaded "Mr. Harthouse" is to be found in London; Lammle (more accurately Lasmmle) is good enough German; and there ought not to be any surprise if Mrs. Nickleby's friends, the Dibabsee and Dibbleigh, and Mrs. Gamp herself, for that matter, should turn out to be numerous and influential English county families. Indeed, Mr. Foster expressly says, in his second volume, that a good many of Dickens' patronymics, even the oddest, are names well enough known in Dickens' own county of Kent. But the same habit of studying from realities has long ago become the practice of dramatists, of actors, of artists. And the novelist is, of all writers in prose, the one who acquires most of the dramatic and the artistic feelings, scenes, and methods. The wisdom, the necessity, of this proceeding, is plain enough. It is, indeed, the only possible unfailing method of every workman who would influence the mass of living men. It is Mr. Boucher's secret as a preacher, Leech's and Nast's in caricature, Rogers' in sculpture, as well as Dickens' in romance. They study life around them. In so doing they draw from the vast and inexhaustible stream of God's creative energy. He who uses only what there is in himself, or only that and second-hand material that has been written once, will very quickly run dry of real writing, and will be left to repetition, imitation, or lifeless spinnings of words.

Other articles are: "Love at First Sight;" "Ups and Downs." (Chap. XXVIII.)—by Edward E. Hale; "William Blake, Painter and Poet,"—by Thomas M. Clark; "To an Undisciplined Writer,"—by P. G. Hamerton.

Harper's Magazine.

Ruskin, as his recent ferocious letters have shown, disbelieves in modern civilization and progress. To hear the steam-whistle and the locomotive-bell amidst the classic retreats of Italy shocks him. Modern modes of travel he regards as the invention of the Evil One. He never will journey by coach or railway where a horse can carry him, or by steamboat when he can go by sails. He thinks the British Parliament should have prohibited the construction of a railway through a beautiful valley in Wales, because Wordsworth wrote a fine sonnet against the desecration of his accustomed haunts; and he declaims with great zeal against the railway which connects Venice with the main land, because it interferes with the beauty and romance of the approach of the City of the Sea. But

LOCOMOTION, PAST AND PRESENT.

Harper's says, is not to be ruled by such fancies. The world is not likely to go back to the clumsy contrivances of the past:

Up to the middle of the sixteenth century, the most common mode of travelling was on horseback, with carriers, and heavy goods were conveyed by means of pack-horses. In Shakspeare's Henry IV., Act II., Scene I., two carriers appear in the inn-yard at Rochester. One has a gammon of bacon and two razes of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross; the turkeys in the pannier of the other are quite starved. We see that people travelled in companies from one of the carriers saying: "Come, neighbor Mugs, we'll walk together, and unbuckle the heavy burdens of our horses." Journeys on foot were rare, even at this time, owing to the insecurity of the roads, although in the Middle Ages pedestrians on religious pilgrimages were protected by the sacredness of their purpose.

Long after the introduction of coaches it was considered effeminate and disgraceful for men to use them. Queen Elizabeth always preferred to make her journeys on horseback, and even in old age and sickness took reluctantly to her couch. "In Sir Philip Sidney's time," says Aubrey, "so famous for men at arms, it was then held to be so great a disgrace for a young gentleman to be seen in a coach in the street in a petticoat and waistcoat; so much is the fashion of the times altered." Like most other improvements, coaches were vehemently attacked on the ground that they encouraged effeminate luxury. Taylor, the water-poet, declares "that housekeeping hath of late been much decayed till coaches came into England;" and much later, in 1672, a Mr. John Crosset wrote a pamphlet urging the suppression of the stage-coaches between London and the interior. Among other grave reasons for their suppression, he urged that "such stage-coaches make gentlemen come to London on every small occasion, which, otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessities; that the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journeys upon horseback, would stay at home. That when they come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure as make them unfit for ever after."

The immediate precursor of modern modes of land travel was the English mail-coach, which forty or fifty years ago afforded the most expeditious means of public conveyance. It was, on the whole, a pleasant institution. We may date its overthrow from Hardy's institution of the penny-post, now excluded from the Parliamental duty of assisting the readers in their research.

Foreigners, as well as native born, are allowed access on liberal terms. Any one, no matter how obscure, may use the matchless privileges of the institution.

With all the English conversatism and hesitation in establishing popular institutions, and love of restricting and delaying them by conditions and qualifications great public privileges, no city of our republic can show a more substantial or more liberally managed public benefit than this reading-room. The facility of access, the good will, and entire adaptability to any purpose it purposes to impose one. Here is one place where, without fee or favor, the humblest student and the foreign scholar may partake of, and luxuriate in, the wealth of England; may participate in the marvellous range of lore, in many tongues, of every art and science, which her wealth, nobly bestowed, has collected. I can think of no happier destiny for the scientific lover of books, for a mere student absorptive but not fruitful, than to have cozy lodgings in the vicinity of Russell square, a satisfactory English landlady, and a ticket-ready access to the reading-room. He may sit in one of the roomy fauteuils as luxuriously as the West End Lord in his velvet-lined mahogany, and may look round with a sense of ownership (for their use would be his) freely his) upon a far grander possession of learning than, the greatest West End Lord can boast. He is in goody company; for here burrow almost invariably, in their several manners, philosophers of England. He sits, equal in his privileges, with the British aristocracy of brain. He is served as faithfully and as quickly as the Minister of State by his favorite private secretary. There is the whole day long to revel, uninterrupted if he will, in his beloved studies, in a tranquil and studious sphere, out of hearing of the bustle of the streets, though here is London roaring all about him. If he grows weary for life while of his books and the quiet, he may walk out and wander through those seemingly endless corridors where are literally crowded the antiquities of Egypt and of Phoenicia, of Nineveh and Afghanistan, of Athens and Rome, where are collected the marvels of geology and of mechanical science, of biology and the arts, ancient, medieval, and modern. He may read up his subject in the reading-room, and, stepping into a neighboring corridor, find it practically illustrated in the glass cases which surround him.

In the stalwart times of "Good Queen Bess," Christmas holidays lasted a month. Those were the palmy days of the Christmas tide, when the mystic mistletoe bough conferred upon amorous swains a charter for kissing as broad as the winds. All about the growth of the festival in England and other Christian countries, its legends, its peculiar observances in different places, is told in

"CHRISTMAS THROUGHOUT CHRISTENDOM."

But Christmas is over for this year; anticipation has passed into enjoyment, and that is now a thing of the memory, too pleasant to be disturbed by any formal recapitulation of the customs from celebrating which we have just come. We quote only this passage:

Christmas in England is nearly the shadow of its former merry, brilliant self, when all classes of society, united around a common banquet-table, indulged in the most unrestrained joviality and merriment. The wassail bowl, that once played so conspicuous a part at the Christmas banquet, has become obsolete, while the old-time toasts of "*Drink hell*," or "*Wish here*," from which the bowl derives its name, has given place to the modern "Come, here's to you," or "Tis pledge to you." These, too, the singing of Christmas carols, which was once so popular, even at court, has greatly fallen into disuse, and is now principally confined to the lower classes. Even the traditional mistletoe, around which gathers so much of posy and romance, and under which coy maidens sometimes quietly courted the kiss of their present or prospective lovers, now excluded from the fashionable drawing-room, is banished by show-seeking Britons to the humble abode of the peasant. The once prized Yule-log and the Christmas-tree, whose introduction into England is comparatively of recent date, are threatened with the same fate. But if the Lord of Misrule has been the loser, civilization has been the gainer, in a more rational observance of the Christmas festivities in England. The Christmas-tree sheds its mellow radiance over a more quiet but not less enjoyable scene. Churches and home sanctuaries robe themselves in evergreen holly, ivy, and laurel. Generous rations of beef and bread are distributed to the parish poor on Christmas-eve by jewelled hands, while the Christmas bells still ring out their silvery chimes on the crisp morning of the joyful 25th of December. Nor is there wanting a spicy flavor of the old-time feasting and frolic, when there

"was brought in the lusty brawn
By old blue-coated serving man;
Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary.

* * * * *

While round the merry wassail bowl,
Garnished with ribbons, blithe did trowl."

To say nothing of the roast beef and plum-pudding, Christmas pies, turmulty, and snap-dragons, the Yule-log and the mistletoe have not finally abdicated, while the bear's head, decorated with rosemary or prickly holly, maintains its place at the English Christmas dinner, and is still served up in great state at the Royal Christmas table.

Congressional dignity may not be absolutely good, even with Snapp on the floor, but it has certainly nothing to fear by being compared with that of thirty years ago. In those days, duels between members of Congress were of constant occurrence, and often there were fisticuffs on the floor. An old stager recounts some of the

MOST NOTED DIFFICULTIES

of this nature:

The last fatal Congressional duel was that in which poor Cilley lost his life. The quarrel was a political one, and Cilley was a second to the rancor of party strife. There was no personal animosity on the part of the antagonists. They fought with rifles, at forty paces. Cilley was an expert shot with the rifle, while Graves was wholly unused to the weapon. A side wind was blowing from that the parties took their ground, and the fatal shot was a chance one altogether. Cilley was a brave man, but he could not control his nerves. On the first fire his ball struck the ground not more than forty feet off. Graves was coolly loaded and collected, and at the third shot Cilley fell, mortally wounded. Henry A. Wise accompanied Graves to the field, and General Jones, of Iowa, was the second of Cilley. They were prominent men. A duel between them was no difficulty being a technical one only; but the fact is, they went on the ground tied up by an agreement made by the great leaders of the two political parties, from which they did not feel themselves at liberty to darken. Their fatal mistake consisted in accepting the conditions by which the combat was to be governed. Cilley died on the field, but his fate was preferable to that of Graves, who lingered a few years a melancholy wreck, the wretched way the remainder of his life in remorse and misery.

Personal collisions occasionally took place on the floor of the House, but such quarrels were among the subjects on the list of which Daniel Webster, as Secretary of War under General Harrison, struck Hopkins L. Terry in the face as a retort for an insulting remark. Bynum, of North Carolina, had a personal encounter with Rice Garland of Louisiana. Bynum was a large and very powerful man, while Bynum was of diminutive stature, but as active and wiry as a Scotch terrier. They clinched, and there was rare struggling and tumbling about among the desks and chairs, but they were separated before any injury was inflicted.

When Wise and Stanley came to blows there was the greatest excitement in the House, and for a few moments a general fight seemed imminent. The scene presented some ludicrous features, notwithstanding the disgraceful and painful character of the affair. The Clerk of the House, St. Clair Carr, seized the Speaker's mace, and, with voice commanded the peace. Governor Gilmer jumped on a desk, and leaping over the heads of intervening members, threw himself upon the combatants. General Dawson, of Louisiana, drew a bowie-knife from his breast, which at the time was considered a formidable weapon, and sallied into the midst of the row. General O. Butler seized Arnold of Tennessee by the throat, and half strangled him, apparently on general principles, and without any provocation. Colonel Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, and Thomas Flournoy Lewis, of Mississippi, a man of enormous size and corresponding strength, awoke to the exigency of the occasion. His seat was at the outer edge of the semi-circle, and he recognized his duty to it. He was writing at his desk when the affray commenced, and so absorbed was he in what he was about that the first stage of the affray did not attract his attention, noise, bustle, and confusion from the movements around him did not. Hearing a vociferous exclamation, he rose to his feet, and seeing Butler and Arnold in a desperate struggle, he called out "What's this?" and making his way through the crowd, by a momentum of his own, and the assistance of a few Samsons, one in each hand, holding them apart as easily as a mother might separate two contending children. He inquired, "What the devil's all this about?" The effect was instantaneous, and peace was soon restored.

In the second session of the Twenty-eighth Congress an affray occurred between ex-Speaker White and George Rathbun, member from the Auburn district, New York, which was the most active, muscular duel full of spirit, and blows were being rapidly exchanged, when a pistol was fired at a door-keeper outside the hall by an insane man, who supposed the force his way into the House. There was an immense excitement in the House and throughout the Capitol, the rumor flying about that a member had been shot, and in the confusion of the moment the impression obtained that Rathbun or White had fired the pistol. The quarrel was not prosecuted afterward.

Forty, and even thirty years ago, personal altercations often took place in Congress between Northern and Southern members, growing out of the slavery question. There was always a class of men in the House from the South who sought to make a reputation with their constituents by pitting themselves against Northern men, whose principles and education made duelling repugnant to their feelings. It was a cheap method of gaining distinction, wholly unworthy of men of true courage. Occasionally these men of high-spirited Northern men met their match, and were obliged to apologize.

Forty, and even thirty years ago, personal altercations often took place in Congress between Northern and Southern members, growing out of the slavery question. There was always a class of men in the House from the South who sought to make a reputation with their constituents by pitting themselves against Northern men, whose principles and education made duelling repugnant to their feelings. It was a cheap method of gaining distinction, wholly unworthy of men of true courage. Occasionally these men of high-spirited Northern men met their match, and were obliged to apologize.

Will not be asserted. Ought England, then, gratuitously to relinquish Ireland, which would inevitably be allied with a rival nation? Would any nation in the world do it? And, under the circumstances, ought any nation to do it? The Irish demand for independence is not patriotic only; it is new and chiefly ecclesiastical or religious. The anarchy that would follow separation, if not repressed by the intervention of Christendom, would end in an ecclesiastical despotism—the most woful fate that an enemy could wish the country of his foe. But the discussion of the subject is desirable, and Mr. Froude's coming was most timely. For American opinion, not well-informed, has been naturally swayed by sympathy with the unfortunate, by the touching appeal of romance and song, by the hereditary jealousy of England, and, latterly, by the bluster of demagogues.

Indeed, so long as the pathetic music of Moore melts the drawing-room to tears, and the tragical incidents of Irish story are told in passionate eloquence, and the cruelty of English laws is detailed with burning indignation, it is not easy candidly to consider the Irish question. Imagination speaks and ignorance fondly believes. It is not surprising that the priests in Ireland are hostile to England, for the imposition of the Anglican Church upon the country is truly accounted a wrong. But that church is now disestablished; and the most candid and thoughtful observers believe that since independence is impossible, and dependence hopeless, and federation impracticable, home rule, just, and equal to all, is the only solution of the problem. To this end Mr. Froude's effort is directed.

Here is a good story from "The Drawer" about

MR. BERGH:

The Drawer has more than once had a kindly word for Mr. Henry Bergh's benevolent work for the dumb animals. It is quite in order, therefore, to let off a little fun, which the severity of his nature is apparent. An office attached to the staff of General Oneyer, having his wife and child with him just before a sharp fight with the Indians, gave them in charge to a friendly Indian to take beyond the line of the enemy. The Indian procured a mule and started. In reaching the river he proposed to the mother to take the child over first, and return for her. When half-way over the mule suddenly stopped, and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian, and child disappeared. One mother, on reaching New York, met Mr. Bergh, and, with tears in her eyes, related her sad story.

"Oh, Mr. Bergh," she exclaimed, "words cannot tell what I suffered as I saw my poor child perish within my sight! Peace, if you can, what were the feelings of a mother on that sad, sad occasion!"

"Yes," said Mr. Bergh, "of course it is very sad; but, madam, *fancy the feelings of the mule!*"

This, for our wives:

One of the passengers on board the ill-fated Metis, at the time of the disaster, was an excessively nervous man, who, while floating in the water, fancied that his friends would do to acquaint his wife with his fate. Saved at last, he rushed to the telegraph office and sent this message: "Dear P——, I am saved. Break it gently to my wife!"

SUIT ON A MARRIAGE-CONTRACT.

The Husband of Mrs. Octavia Boyce Wants Over $100,000.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 25.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a suit was filed in the name of Henry Boyce against Julius S. Walsh and Silas Bent, Trustees of the estate of Mrs. Octavia Boyce, wife of plaintiff. Mr. Boyce was formerly Judge of the Western District of Louisiana, but resigned during the war, on account of his loyalty and obedience to public opinion. He states that on the 4th of October, 1848, he married Octavia Boyce, his present wife, the widow of John Delaney, and daughter of the late John Mullanphy, having agreed to get married at a future time, and each having children, the issue of former marriages, deemed it prudent, among other matters, to prevent complication in their property, or that of their children, and to prevent any confusion arising therefrom, entered into a regular ante-nuptial marriage contract, as follows:

On the 17th of January, 1848, your orator, and the said Octavia Delaney, now Boyce, duly executed and acknowledged an ante-nuptial marriage contract, a true copy of which contract is herewith filed in this Court as Exhibit A, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, on the 4th of February, 1848. That by the terms of said contract it let her property except the interest from rents, etc., of which he was to have one-third, and she renounced all interest in his estate. She transferred to John O'Fallon and Edward Walsh, as Trustees, all her property in Missouri, with power to invest and manage the same under her direction. That he has ever since had a comfortable home for her in the State of Louisiana. That during the late civil war she remained in Europe for a time, but he wrote to her to return home, and she got as far as New Orleans, when she was stopped by General Sherman, who refused to allow her to pass through the lines, and she went to New York and remained there until the close of the war. That O'Fallon died in 1865 and Walsh in 1866, and in April, 1866, Julius S. Walsh and Dr. Charles A. Pope were made Trustees; that Dr. Pope died in Paris in the spring of 1870, and Captain Silas Bent was appointed Trustee in his place.

Judge Boyce states that he has not received his full share of the income from his wife's estate. He says that by the war he lost all his valuable slaves, and that some of his houses in Louisiana were destroyed, and his three plantations greatly reduced in value; that his wife has erected a dwelling house at a cost of $60,000, which he says is more than its value. He estimates one-third of the income from her estate from February, 1843, to July, 1863, at $129,730.35, and says he has received from her only $71,490.22, and says there is now due him from $105,000 to $110,000, with interest. Her income, through his management, has been increased to not less than $35,000 a year. He asks that the Trustees may be brought into Court and made to settle with him according to law. That one of the Trustees may be ordered not to pay more money on her account without the order of the Court.

A Young Man Without Any Liver, Stomach, and Other Essentials.

From the Fortistown (Pa.) Ledger.

A very unusual and wonderful phenomenon was found within the body of William Millaur, aged about 19 years, son of Mr. Joseph Millaur, of Cedarville, North Coventry Township, Chester County, who died on Monday morning, Dec. 9. The deceased has been afflicted for several years with curvature of the spine, enlarged spleen and liver, Ascites, or abdominal dropsy, set in about eight months ago, as the result of the enlargement of the liver and spleen, interfering with the proper functions of the body, gradually increasing until his death.

The case was under charge of several physicians of this city since he was first afflicted. Dr. J. J. Davis, of this place, has been his attending physician for several months past, performed a *post mortem* examination, on Wednesday last, in the presence of several persons, and, strange to relate, after having drawn about eight gallons of dark-colored serous fluid from the abdomen, found that the liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, and bowels were completely absorbed, without leaving any portions of them remaining, nothing being found in the abdomen but a portion of the omentum and the serous fluid. How long this had been the case we are unable to say, but certainly it could not have been long.

A Romance.

From the Springfield Republican.

One of our suburbs has a romance. The hero, eighteen years ago, with the devotion of a young lover, sought fame and fortune in the mighty West. But while he toiled, his inamorata married his brother, but, filled with remorse, commanded to our hero her little sister, then 9 or 10 years old. The little girl sent the pilgrim her picture; he saw it and was glad. A correspondence ensued, resulting in an engagement before the parties had ever met. At length the soul of the ardent Kinkean burned to behold his bride. In the east wind he heard her calling, and in steamy vapor he sped a thousand miles toward the sun rising. Of their meeting and their greeting we will say little. Suffice it that are again the voice of the turtle is heard in the land, there will be another cottage among the mountains of Idaho, in which the pensive eyes of our lady shall sit at eventide and look over those years of waiting, which to both, mayhap, were as few days, because of love.

For Old Acquaintance Sake.

At Brixiegg, in Tyrol, Jacob Muller and J. Turner had been, the former curate, the latter sexton, leadle and bell-ringer of the parish for thirty-seven years. The 18th of November Muller died. The following day the villagers were astounded to see the body of a man dangling from the cross which surmounts the church steeple. It proved upon examination to be Turner's corpse. He had slipped a rope around the cross, made a noose in the rope, which he secured round his neck, and then he had leaped from the cross. He would not survive his old friend the curate; he had often been heard to say he should end his days in the church steeple.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRAME BARN, CHEAP, TWO-STORY, recently built, on rear of 17 Maple-st., (North Side); for terms, etc., address W. P. MAYHON & CO., 274, 276, and 278 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—250 WILL BUY 40 FEET OF SHELVING, all complete and almost new. Inquire of Room 8, 152 Block, cor. Randolph and Market-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND Mrs. MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost property, or anything you wish to know. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. 124 Clark-st., corner Washington. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. No or no pay. 81 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Adams-st., corner Lincoln; also, 42x100, south front, on Adams-st., near Paulina; gas and water; sewer, and Nicholson pavement. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE octagon-front house, 16 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 24x150 feet, south front, No. 427 Washington-st., between Ada and Sheldon, near Union Park; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.—Two brick dwellings on Park-av., near Robey; 36 feet of ground, water, gas, and modern improvements; very cheap.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.—Six marble-front houses in Lincoln-av., near Thirtieth-st., cheap.

Dwelling-house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., at a bargain.

20 feet on Monroe-st., near Wells, at $100 per foot less than value.

A number of pieces of acre property, near city limits, very cheap.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCtagon stone front house on Belden-av., between Halsted and Seminary-avs., all modern improvements, and lot 24x127 feet; barn, etc., on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CALDWELL, or at 150 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN ONE-ELLIS-AV., near Eggs-av., 40x150 to 20 foot alley; one of the finest lots in Oakland. ULRICH & BOND, 241 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., EAST FRONT, near Douglas place, 50x125, only $105 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 16 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORY BUILDING, 30 feet by 50, suitable for manufacturing, or for house; two and a half years' ground lease. GRADLE & STRATZ, 66 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT, NO. 164 WEST Lake-st.; lease from 3 years for $1,600; price $12,500; half cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES, NEAR DOUGLAS PARK and Twelfth-st. and Homewood, a fine subdivision nicely set in trees, and fenced; streets all improved; good investment. Can be had on reasonable terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NORTHEAST CORner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., lot, 102x66; parties wishing to improve. No money required down. Inquire at 158 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 GOOD BUILDING LOTS NORTH of Lincoln Park, on Clark-st, Sheffield-av, Edmonds-av, Boone-av, from $250 to $350 each; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGton Heights, near depot. "Washington" is now the centre of the city. Come to SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, FRONTING EAST, ON Stony Island-av., between Thirty-third and Seventy-fourth-sts.; near Cornell. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, TWO-STORY house, 10 rooms, and lot 82x125, east side of Lake-av., near Oak. Price, $3,500; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ACRES PROPERTY, north of Seventy-fifth-st. and east of State-st., near railroad; must be a bargain. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A COTTAGE AND LOT OR house and lot and pay in monthly payments. Address M 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY OR INSIDE LOTS, from Twenty-first-st. to Seventy-fifth-st., on South Side in part pay. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 25 Otis Block.

WANTED—A BODY OF LAND IN NORTHERN Illinois or Southern Iowa. Will give city mortgages and property in exchange. Address A 78.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House—Single rooms, with board, $5 to $6 per week.

66 WEST MONROE-ST.—3 WARM, COMFORTA-ble rooms, with board, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen and their wives, in private family. References required.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS and board for gentlemen and wife; location first-class with all modern improvements.

275 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UP STAIRS—3 OR 4 gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; terms reasonable.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Family associates, and reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One very large room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; convenience, and one well-furnished single room, with board; location and table No. 1.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with board, with or without single or en suite. Hot and cold water in rooms; use of bath.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; also single rooms.

22 WITH SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with alcove; also single room with board. House has all modern improvements, and newly furnished. Terms reasonable.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF parlors, unfurnished; also, well-furnished rooms, suitable, single and double, with board; table board, $5 per week.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room; also single room, with or without board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM with board; has fire-place. Reference required.

827 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A nicely furnished front room to rent; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace; family boarding if desired.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—PLEASant and rooms with good board for $3 per week; stoves in all the rooms; gas fixtures included.

CLINTON-COURT, 429 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNside) st., near Twenty-ninth, a nice, cheerful place to board, where pleasant rooms, with or without board, can be obtained. Rooms newly furnished, may be found at very low rates; every comfort of home with freedom of hotel combined. Single rooms, $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM, ON WEST SIDE, by a gentleman, near Halsted and east of Union Park. Address R. RILEY, 49 West Madison-st., stating terms.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS NEEDED IN every house. Call at basement 18 North Canal-st. H. W. A. NOYES.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE wanted at 78 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER DAY, AND UPwards. Ladies preferred. Only $5 capital required. Article indispensable; every household requires it. GIBSON & CO., 117 Fulton-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States, to sell the best tusk marker for sewing-machines in use. Our inducements are good men and money. Address GENERAL AGENT, Room 7, 207 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We will pay a salary, or allow large commission to agents for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, gather, and sew from the finest nainsook to heaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address H. A. T. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc.—Martina's world renowned Pomade, well known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers, moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin, a sure remedy for baldness, sent by mail. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 24 and 25) 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE SOUTHWEST COLONY OF COLORADO OFfers unusually favorable inducements to parties wishing to go to Colorado. This country has the finest climate, the richest soil, the best and most extensive pasturage, the richest mines, and the greatest energy of any country on the face of the globe. Parties joining our colony get low rates of transportation, and to those desirous of work at $20 per month and board. GILL & BAKER, 124 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,500 cash wishes to buy an interest in some good house. Having had considerable experience, a good reference will be given, if required. Address, with full name, P 67, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHUM: YOU WILL FIND CHAS. AT 56 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND THE diamond pin in a street car on Christmas day, about 9 o'clock, at the corner of Clinton and Madison-sts., will call at this office this morning, they will receive a good reward, and no questions asked. Address S 32, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF A MAN NAMED KELLEY, formerly of London. Address GABRIELLE, 177 West Adams.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A GENTEEL and business office. Address, for interview, Room 9, 178 East Washington

8 THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

The Greatest Snow Storm Experienced for Several Years.

It Extends from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and from Wisconsin to the Carolinas.

Serious Interruption to Travel---Suspension and Delay of Trains.

Probabilities for To-Day.

BOREAL EXTRAVAGANCES ALL AROUND THE HORRIZON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The severest snow storm experienced in this city for several years has prevailed for eighteen hours, and the snow, on a level, is now knee deep. Yesterday morning was bright and cold, but the weather became cloudy in the afternoon. Snow began falling at 3 p. m., and until 8 p. m. descended in a furious gale. Since about 10 o'clock this morning travel has been greatly interrupted in all directions. A few horse cars, with doubled teams, have made trips at long intervals. Railway trains are all suspended this evening. The Sound steamers have not arrived, and the steamer for Europe did not depart. The down town hotels are all overflowing with business men who could not get home. The snow when shovelled from the sidewalk forms parapets shoulder-high. The companies and orchestra at the various theatres outnumbered the audience. The congregation in Trinity Church to celebrate St. Stephen's Day consisted of one elderly lady.

The snow was dry and the wind high, which prevented accumulation on roofs, and doubtless prevented many wrecks of weak buildings. Large squads of Italians, recently arrived, were hired by the city to clear the sidewalks, and their jabber sounds odd, considering their occupation.

Professor Tyndall, who gave his third lecture at the Cooper Institute to-night, had an audience of about eight hundred "average people."

Only one or two street railways are running to-night. The Broadway stages suspended long before dark. Though the snow has now ceased, heavy drifts sweep through the streets, and the wind is biting cold. The unfrequented streets are almost impassable to man or horse, the drifts being from four to five feet deep. Broadway itself can only be crossed at corners where openings have been made with shovels. The storm has prevented any search in the Centre street ruins for the remains of the seven missing persons.

The latest reports from the Atlantic Ocean prove that the weather is still as severe as it has been for the last six weeks. The steamers are powerless to contend against the head winds which they encounter. The steamer Bremen, from Bremen, due last Monday, arrived this morning, and the Inman steamship City of Brussels, one of the finest and fleetest ships afloat, is still delayed. The sufferings of the seamen have been terrible. English files are filled with marine disasters, and many vessels are overdue.

(By the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A very heavy drifting snow-storm commenced here early this morning, and still continues with great fury. Street-car traffic is greatly obstructed. All trains from the west are from six to ten hours behind. The Chicago express, due here yesterday, arrived here to-day, being delayed eighteen hours by the storm. The storm is very violent at all points on the Hudson River Railway. Blockades are looked for this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—5:00 p. m.—The snow-storm, which appears to be general throughout the East, still continues here, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon Broadway was nationally banked with snow, as it was once in 16 years ago. All outdoor business is entirely suspended. The wind is still north, and fully a foot and a half of snow has fallen on a level, with heavy drifts. Travel in the suburbs entirely suspended. None of the principal mails due this afternoon have arrived, trains being snowed up at different points. The Fall River boat, the Empire State, due this morning, has not been heard from to-day.

The train due from Washington this morning, with several other trains, are snowed up at Trenton, N. J. The Western train on the Erie Road, due at 11 o'clock this morning, is snowed up at Port Jervis. Only one out-of-town mail, that from Boston, had reached the Post-Office here up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Despatches from the South and East state that there was the severest weather yesterday and last night for many years.

All vessels arriving report bad weather and damage therefrom, and with their crews frost-bitten.

Despatches from Maine and elsewhere in the East this morning report the thermometer at various places as ranging at from 6° to 45° below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—A severe northeast snow storm commenced at 9 o'clock last evening, and still continues with unabated fury. There are very few passenger cars running. The snow has drifted very badly on the tracks, and the sweepers are unable to clear them.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 26.—A severe snow storm set in yesterday, and still continues. Trains on the different roads are behind time. The weather is intensely cold.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—Heavy snow is falling.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 26.—There is no change of consequence in river matters. No arrivals; no departures.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The weather is still very cold, and the river is nearly frozen over.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—Trains on all the railroads are delayed.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 26.—The weather is the coldest since 1857. The railroads are blockaded, and no trains have arrived since Monday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A great storm commenced this morning, and still continues to-night. The effect on business is very damaging, as thousands of out-of-town residents were unable to reach the city. No Southern, Western, Northern, or Erie way mails have yet been received. In fact, the only trains arrived have been from New Haven and Middletown, Conn., and they were several hours late, and from some points on the Long Island Railroad and from places in the immediate vicinity of the city on other roads.

The Boston boats are detained somewhere in the sound, and none are here to leave to-night. Many street car lines have stopped running, and others and the stage routes make irregular trips. The high wind caused much drifting, but the snow is probably two feet deep on the level.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—A heavy snow-storm set in yesterday afternoon, and still continues.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—Snow fell in this city all day yesterday and nearly all last night.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The snow-storm was very heavy here. Trains are blocked on the Jersey side to Philadelphia. The snow is two feet deep. The storm abated at 6 o'clock this evening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26.—Some five inches of snow has fallen the last two nights. It has drifted considerably, and delayed trains somewhat to-day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 26.—The heaviest storm of sleet and snow ever known in this section commenced falling at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued about thirteen hours, delaying railroad trains, etc. Improvised sleighs of every description were brought into use, and to-day everybody is busy cleaning off sidewalks. The clouds portend snow again.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Heavy teams with loads have crossed the river on the ice with perfect safety since yesterday forenoon. A terrific snow storm raged to-day and this evening, and shows no sign of abatement. It is accompanied by fierce northerly winds.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Travel has been entirely stopped on the Erie Railway on account of the heavy snow storm all along the eastern division.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 26.—The coldest weather exists ever experienced in Kansas. Eighteen degrees below zero.

DENISON, Dec. 26.—A terrific snow storm prevailed all day, but now appears ended. Two feet or more have fallen. All railroad trains to or from the city are blocked.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—A heavy snow storm commenced here at 3:30 o'clock, this afternoon. The wind is blowing almost a gale, and the snow is flying badly.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—A heavy snow has been falling most of the day; weather cloudy.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 26.—A slight fire occurred this afternoon at the Norway Tack Company's Works in this city. The fire was extinguished after destroying the roof of the building. The upper portion occupied as the office and storehouse. Loss small.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The snow-storm, which commenced early this morning, continues at 9 o'clock this evening with no prospect of abatement. Railroad trains are all behind.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 26.—The weather at Salt Lake has been mild and rainy for three days, but there were heavy snows in the mountains.

There are no delays on the Pacific Railroad, as reported.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—The weather for the past four days has been bitter cold. The river has been frozen over during that time, and the ice is thick enough to hold a light wagon and team. Large parties cross on foot. The ferryboats find great difficulty in crossing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The snow storm of to-day and to-night has completely blocked up the passage of all trains on the Hudson River Railroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Signal Service reports the thermometer, Wednesday and to-day, at 6:53 in the morning, as follows:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
San Francisco	60 above	.....
Cheinne, Utah	36 above	.....
Cheyenne	37 above	.....
Omaha	3 above	.....
Duluth	1 below	7 below
St. Paul	2 below	1 below
Keokuk	4 below	8 above
Chicago	7 above	11 above
St. Louis	8 below	9 above
Memphis	11 above	20 above
New Orleans	40 above	34 above
Grand Haven, Mich	zero	11 above
Detroit	15 above	7 above
Toronto	1 above	4 above
Buffalo	6 above	4 above
Pittsburgh	6 above	22 above
Indianapolis	2 below	13 above
Cincinnati	3 above	19 above
Oswego	zero	9 above
Kingston, Canada	21 below	.....
Burlington, Vt	14 below	13 below
Portland, Me	17 below	3 below
Boston	4 below	2 below
Quebec	.....	20 below
New York	5 above	8 below
Philadelphia	14 above	9 below
Washington	8 above	12 below
Charleston, S. C	32 above	.....

Snowing, this morning, at Oswego, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cape May, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh; raining at Norfolk, Va.; cloudy in New England and the South.

PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Probabilities—For New England and the Middle States, winds backing to northerly and westerly, with clearing but partly cloudy weather,—the former diminishing in force. For the Southern States, northerly to westerly winds and clearing but partly cloudy weather with increasing pressure. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to Lake Erie, increasing pressure, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and cold weather. From Kansas to Minnesota, diminishing pressure and southerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

Susan B. Anthony.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—In the case of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women, under examination for voting illegally at the late general election in this city, the Hon. William C. Storrs, United States Commissioner, to-day, rendered a decision holding each to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the United States District Court at the next session in Albany, the third Tuesday in January.

Beverly W. Jones and Edwin T. Marsh, Inspectors of Election, who received the vote of Susan B. Anthony, were also held to bail to-day by United States Commissioner Ely for their appearance at the next term of Court.

Michigan State Teachers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—Nearly 250 teachers of the State met this noon at Jackson, for the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The President, John T. Nichols, of this city, is in the chair. Several papers were read during the day by prominent teachers, followed by a discussion. President Angel, of the State University, this evening spoke on the "Reflex influence of teaching on teachers."

Ned Buntline Arrested in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Ned Buntline, who, with Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, are playing the sensational drama at the Grand Opera House here, was arrested to-day on a *capias* issued at the instance of Prosecuting Attorney Norville, for alleged complicity in the riot which occurred in the southern part of the city in 1852. After examination Buntline was released on $500 bonds on each of the two indictments found against him twenty years ago. The proceedings are regarded as a farce.

Sigma Chi.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—The Biennial Convention of the Sigma Chi fraternity of the United States met here to-day. Fifteen Chapters are thus far represented, besides a number of Alumni present. Nothing was done to-day but to appoint the Standing Committees and elect the following officers: President, M. G. McLain, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, A. E. Micheler, of San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Howard Cole, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Lynched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—At Sedalia, to-day, a noted desperado, James McCrory, shot and killed Charles Allen. He was arrested by the officers, and found armed to the teeth. An excited crowd assembled and tried to take the prisoner from the officers, but the succeeded in lodging the man in jail. A Vigilance Committee was organized at once. The Sheriff and his deputies were overpowered. McCrory was then from the jail and hung under the bridge near the prison.

Obituary.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—Duncanson, the colored landscape painter of Cincinnati, died at the Insane Retreat, in Detroit, on Tuesday.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—The venerable father of Professor Estabrook died very suddenly, to-day, at Ypsilanti, aged 84 years.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—James Millmore, brother of Martin Millmore, the sculptor, and an honored member of the same profession, died yesterday.

Burned to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—An insane woman, named Fenn, who was strapped in her bed at the house of Robert Wheaton, near Charlotte, was burned fatally on Monday night by the bedding taking fire from some hot bricks placed to warm her. She was released as soon as possible, but not soon enough to save her life.

Ocean Steamship News.

BREST, France, Dec. 26.—The steamer Washington has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The steamship Samaria from Boston for Liverpool arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—The steamship Sarmatian from Liverpool, arrived.

Bank Failure.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The Memphis Bank, J. J. Murphy, President, suspended payment this morning, with liabilities amounting to $40,000. Its assets are unknown as yet. The unsecured liabilities are $24,000, which fall chiefly on small depositors. The suspension has been looked for for some weeks.

Railroad Opening.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 26.—The first train of the M. K. & T. R. R. arrived at Denison last night. There is general rejoicing among the people of Northern Texas at the accomplishment of this event, and the citizens of Denison are celebrating their first Merry Christmas amid great excitement.

Cutting Affray.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—A cutting affray occurred here on Tuesday night, in which Marshal Hayhurst seriously cut John Lamb, in a fight, while Lamb was putting him and John Shepherd out of his house. Hayhurst and Shepherd are under $2,000 bonds for their appearance.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $7.00@8.00; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn advanced; yellow and white mixed, 76@78c; white, 80c. Oats firm at 48@52c.

BRAN—Scarce; higher at $1.40.

HAY—Scarce and advanced; choice, $40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75@14.00; dry salt meats scarce at 6¾c, 8c, 8¾c. Bacon quiet at 8½c, 10c, 11½c. Lard scarce at 8¼@8½c; tes, 8¾@9c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 6@6¾c; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8¾c. Molasses dull; common, 47@50c; fair to strictly prime, 52@56c. Coffee, 15½@18c.

WHISKY—29@29½c.

COTTON—Firm; sales—6,500 bales good ordinary at 18½c; low middling, 19c; middling upland, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 6,867 bales. No exports. Stock, 121,068 bales.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 26.—CATTLE—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 6¼c to 7c; stockers, 3c to 4c.

SHEEP—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 6c to 6¼c; medium, 5c to 5¼c; common, 3½c to 3¾c.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals light; Philadelphias, $4.60; Yorkers, $3.75 to $4.00.

FIRES.

Investigation of the Recent Conflagrations in New York.

The Evidence Discloses Positive Criminal Carelessness.

Large Fire in St. Louis Last Night---Losses Heavy.

A Host of Small Burnings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The investigation of the burning of Barnum's circus building was continued this morning. One witness testified that in the boiler room, he noticed a gas jet with a wire cap, and the space between this cap and the unprotected beam was scarcely the thickness of a man's hand.

The Fire Marshal to-day began the investigation of the Centre street fire. James Brown, employed by Dun, Barlow & Co., testified that he went around to Leonard street and found the girls getting down the fire-escape. He asked if they were all down, and one of them, Mary Donovan, said she was the last one down, and that five or six were still in the building. She said, "For God's sake, try to save them." In less than ten minutes after this the walls fell in.

John P. Hopkins, foreman for Anderson, Archer & Co., testified that the fire escape was out of order, and the girls had to jump about sixteen feet, in great danger of falling. It extended only to the fourth floor. Some of the girls were assisted down by men with step-ladders. The building had been on fire twice previously, within two or three weeks, the last time about a week ago. The engineer told me the place had been on fire that morning. It was on some floor below us, but don't know which. He said: "We had a very narrow escape." On the same day, I told Mr. Archer what I had heard, and suggested that the fire escapes should be put in order, but in the hurry and pressure of business, it was forgotten.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 26.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out on the second floor, over the wash-room, of the Morgan House, at Milton Junction, Wis., and spread so rapidly that it could not be extinguished. The furniture and fixtures were partly saved, but the buildings were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insured for $18,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—The drug store of Dr. Harry Smith, on Jefferson avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $6,000 or $8,000, yesterday; fully insured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock to-night in the extensive tobacco factory of Leggett & Dausman, 27 and 29 South Second street, opposite Barnum's Hotel, totally destroying the building and stock. The fire is now raging in the upper stories of the buildings on the north, which were also occupied by Liggett & Dausman. Barnum's Hotel was in great danger at one time, but the falling of the roof and south wall saved that building; and the firemen are now, 9 o'clock, endeavoring to prevent the spread of the flames northward. The loss is very heavy, but not yet ascertained.

By energetic exertions of the firemen, the flames were confined to the upper stories of the building on the north, occupied by J. C. Tiemeyer, tobacco dealer, on the first and second floors, and Leggett & Dausman on the third and fourth stories. Leggett & Dausman's loss on building, $20,000; insured $10,000 in local offices. The machinery cost $40,000; insured $20,000. Stock, $45,000 to $50,000; insured $35,000. Losses of the tenants of the upper stories cannot be ascertained to-night. Tiemeyer had a stock valued at $75,000; nearly covered by insurance.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—A *Journal* special from Owensboro, Ky., says three houses adjoining the Planters' Bank were burned on Tuesday night. The bank was slightly damaged. Loss, $4,000; insurance,—Ætna, Hartford, $800; Hartford Fire, $500.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 26.—A barn, and twenty horses and sleighs belonging to a dancing-party, at Latteville, Warren County, Pa., were burned upon Christmas night,—a total loss.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 26.—At Carbondale, last night, a large brick block and stock of dry goods therein, owned by Frank Chapman, was totally destroyed. Chapman's loss is $40,000; insured for $23,000. Two wooden buildings adjoining, occupied by Sylvester, druggist, and Miss Anthony, millinery, were destroyed. The loss on these two is about $35,000 on buildings and stock; insurance not known.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26.—A fire on Tuesday night burned down the old *Gazette* building on the corner of Scott and Second streets, at the time occupied by a merchant tailor. It was an old frame, and uninsured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—Henry Burke, of this city, was awakened by a smell of smoke at about half past 12 o'clock last night, and discovered that his house was on fire, the flames bursting out mysteriously in a corner remote from any stove or stove-pipe. All efforts to quench the fire were fruitless, and his family had to flee from the building in great haste to save their lives. Mr. Burke's loss is about $700; no insurance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 26—9:15 p. m.—The Church of the Assumption, Catholic, a frame structure, located on the east side of the river, was burned about 4 o'clock this afternoon, consuming, also, the priest's residence, the organ, furniture, and all the altar adjuncts. Loss about $3,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Dun, Barlow & Co. estimate their loss by the Centre street fire at $230,000, against which there is $105,000 insurance.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 26.—The steamer Helen Getty was burned to the water's edge yesterday, while lying at the wharf.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 26.—A fire broke out in the Capitol this evening, caused by a defective flue. Damage slight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The five-story iron building, 119 Franklin street, was burned to-night. It was occupied by Best & Co., importers of linens; Trim & Co., importers of laces; R. A. Snyder, fancy goods jobber; Theodore Danziger & Son, dry goods dealers. The building adjoining, 115 and 117, was damaged by water. It was occupied by S. Slater & Son, dealers in domestic goods; and Reisseler & Co., importers of fancy goods. Total loss estimated at $200,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The large wooden building at Pine Island, which has just been built and furnished by the city for a small-pox hospital, and which was to have been occupied next week, was entirely destroyed by incendiary fire this evening. The building was valued at $30,000; no insurance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 26.—A fire at Dexter, on Tuesday evening, destroyed the principal part of the town. Loss $15,000 or $20,000. Insurance $2,500. The heaviest losses fall on William Cooper, boots and shoes; George Kock, blacksmith; Frank Halm, gents' furnishing goods; J. Woods, dry goods; Peter Hoag, confections; Henry Selby, dry goods; A. E. Dutton, storeroom; Frank Dutton, jeweller; John Dutton, dwelling. The fire was set by incendiaries between two of the buildings.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—At 10 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in Windsor, Ontario, which destroyed five buildings, occupied by two jewelry stores, a grocery, a lumber office, a drug store, fruit store, book store, &c. Loss on buildings about $12,000; stock and furniture, $20,000. A steam fire engine was sent from this city to aid in extinguishing the fire.

Mr. Hammond with the "Sports."

From the Dubuque Herald, Dec. 24.

The announcement made by Mr. Hammond through the newspapers was, that his Sunday evening meeting at the Congregational Church would be for blacklegs, gamblers, "fly cops," and sports generally and exclusively, and that in case the church should be crowded to the exclusion of the members of this charming, fraternity, the enlightened Christians should adjourn themselves to the First Presbyterian Church and hold a meeting there. We arrived at the Congregational Church at a tolerably early hour, and never saw a church building in this city so crowded with people. We found a seat with difficulty, and, in scanning the faces of the congregated mob, very soon concluded that the most respectable portion of the city were of the blackleg variety, or else Dubuque was excessively moral and virtuous, for we saw few persons in the room whose faces, not of the best type of our citizens. Mr. Hammond evidently concurred in our latter suggestion, for in commenting on a portion of Scripture read by him at the beginning of the meeting, he paused a second, and looking over his audience, raised his hand toward heaven and thanked God, "there are not as many gamblers and hardened sinners in Dubuque as in the party of Kansas that occupied his labors last winter."

THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

And the Race Characteristics Which are the Secrets of Their Power.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is not merely religious fanaticism that sets the Roumanians against the Jews. It is the old story. The Jews are too clever for the Christians. They are more thrifty, more intelligent, more united. They make money when the degraded Christians do not make it. They lend money and get hold of the property of their debtors, and this the Christians resent. There is something certainly very sweet in the barbarous mind in first taking a man's money, and then, when he wants his money back, kicking him and beating him and half killing him on high religious grounds. The Roumanians are in this respect only in the mental state in which Englishmen were in the thirteenth century. The strange thing is, that in spite of all persecution the Jews hold their ground. An extreme amount of persecution, of course, quenches the efforts and spirits of the Jews, as it does the efforts and spirits of every body of men.

The Jews were kept out of England from the days of Edward I. to the days of Cromwell. They were hunted into Morocco or into the pale of the Church by the Spanish inquisition. But they are not to be crushed by half measures. Wherever money is to be made, and they are permitted to hold life even as a persecuted and miserable race, they flourish, multiply, and grow rich. No spot is too remote, no form of trade too disgusting, no climate too unhealthy for the Jew. He does not fear inoculation or discomfort, for he and his people have been for centuries isolated and miserable. He is sustained by the tradition of his race, by the sympathy of his brethren, by the hopes of his religion, and by the contemplation of the gold he accumulates. In Roumania the Jews are said to be hated more than in the other semi-barbarous countries in the vicinity, because there are so many of them there. They aggravate the Christians by multiplying as the sands of the seas, where they are most trodden under foot and persecuted; and fear of a power they cannot crush is one of the strongest influences at work to animate the fury of the Roumanian population.

There is no real difference between the Roumanian Jews and the Jews of Galacia or Bohemia, nor can they, in their turn, be separated from the Jews of Germany, of France, or of England. The dirty, greasy usurpers of Roumania are the humble brethren of the financiers of London and Frankfort, and that the Jews are a great power is undeniable. What are, it may be asked, the secrets of their power? They are religion, the capacity for making money, and internal union. A ceremonial, and, therefore, exclusive religion, a religion that binds together its members by rites that seem strange to the rest of the world, has a strong hold upon those who are within the fold. They are like the tenants of a beleaguered fort cut off from the rest of mankind, and obliged to protect themselves and help each other. But religion is not enough to raise a race into eminence. The Jews and the Parsees are eminent, not only because they circumcise their sons, or light fires on the tops of their houses, but because they make money. The money they have gives them consequence; but it is not only the money itself that does this; it is the qualities that go to making money which raise them—the patience, the good sense, the capacity for holding on when others are frightened, the daring to make a stroke when the risk is sufficient to appal.

And the Jews are not only religious and rich, they are bound together by intimate ties. The inner world of Judaism is that of a Democracy. The millionaire never dreams of despising or failing to aid his poorest and most degraded brother. The kindness of Jews for Jews is unfailing, spontaneous and unaffected. The shabbiest hat buyer or orange seller of Hounsditch is as sure of having the means provided for him of keeping the sacred feast of the Passover as if he lived in a Piccadilly mansion. To the eyes of Jews even the most degraded of Jews do not seem so degraded as they do to the eyes of the outer world. The poorest, perhaps, have possessions which redeem them in the eyes of their brethren, and many of the richest, greatest, and most unattractive Hebrews who walk about the streets in search of old clothes or skins are known by their co-religionists to be able to repeat by note portions of the sacred volumes by the hour at a time. To all these permanent causes of Jewish eminence there must, however, be added one that has only had time to develop itself since extreme bigotry has died away, and since in Western Europe the Jews have been treated, first with contemptuous toleration, then with cold respect, and finally, when they are very, very rich, with servile adoration.

These people—so exclusive, so intensely national, so intimately linked together—have shown the most astonishing aptitude for identifying themselves with the several countries in which they have cast their fortunes. An English Jew is an Englishman, admires English habits and English education, makes an excellent magistrate, plays to perfection the part of a squire, and even exercises discreetly the power which, with its inexhaustible oddity, the English will grant to him, while it denies it to members of the largest Christian sect, and presents incumbents to livings so as to please the most fastidious Bishops. The French Jews were stout friends of France during the war; served as volunteers in the defence of Paris, and opened their purses to the national wants and their houses to the suffering French. The German Jews were as stout Germans in their turn, and in war, as in peace, they are always ready to show themselves Germans as well as Jews. It is the combination of the qualities of both nations that is now raising the foremost of the German Jews to their high rank in the world of wealth. In that world, to be a German is to be a trader who it is very hard to rival; to be a Jew, is to be an operator whom it is impossible to beat; but to be a German Jew is to be a prince and captain among the people.

In this way the Jews have managed to overcome much of the antipathy which would naturally attach to men of an alien race and an alien religion. The English Jew is seen not to be standing aloof from England and Englishmen. But it is impossible there should not be some sort of social barrier between the Jews and the Christian. They cannot intermarry, and it necessarily chills the kindness and intimacy of family intercourse when all the young people know that friendship can never grow into anything else. In order to overcome this obstacle, many wealthy Jews have chosen to abjure their religion, and enrol their households in the Christian communion. But the more high-minded and high-spirited among them shrink from doing this, and accept, and even glory in, the position into which they were born.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Murder Brought to Light after Concealment for Twenty Years.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

About twenty-one years ago a travelling preacher by the name of Edgil, whose first name is not remembered, from some place in Ohio, a member of what was at that time known as the Campbellite Church, came into the vicinity of what is now known as Titusville. After remaining a few days he contracted for a farm, at the sum of three thousand dollars, cash, and was making his headquarters with one of his "flock," as the preacher would term it. The day came to pass the title. The reverend gentlemen lay sick at the house of his host. The seller, willing to execute his part of the contract, and the buyer being too unwell to attend, consented that the seller should go and have the deed executed in due form, and that at the place of his sickness he would prepare his part of the contract. Upon the return of the seller the purchaser was worse, and the matter was delayed until morning.

In the morning the seller appeared and enquired for the purchaser, but was informed that he was better, as supposed, as he had been quiet during the latter part of the night, and had not yet arisen.

The seller being somewhat in haste, demanded to be shown to his room, when the hostess offered her services to see how he was and report. On her return she reported him absent, and supposed that he had risen early and gone to see the purchaser, which proved to be false. Many were the conjectures as to the *finale* of the missing man. Some supposed that he had been foully dealt with; others conjectured that he was a thief, had stolen a horse or other property, and had departed for other parts to practise the same thing.

Some of the most suspecting made private search, and declared that the preacher had been foully dealt with. During the stay of Rev. Mr. Edgil, he was called upon to solemnize the rites of matrimony, which he did in accordance with the rules of the church which he represented.

He failed to return the marriage-certificate, as required by the law of our State, and, some time after the couple procured a license, produced to the the certificate of a Justice of the Peace, and had their first of a Justice of the Peace, marriage ceremony is complete over, so far as marHere the preacher was permitted to remain nearly forgotten for twenty-one years.

A few days since, some workmen engaged in quarrying rock, about two miles from the place where the preacher was last seen, unearthed, or rather unrocked a human skeleton, in an advanced state of decay, which is, by all who remember the circumstances of the disappearance of the land purchaser, supposed to be his remains.

The parties who attended the preacher in his last illness have nearly all died, or removed to parts unknown. Various are the rumors, and the excitement is high.

A Distinguished Numismatist.

The Visalia (Cal.) *Delta* is authority for the following statement: "It may not be generally known that Dr. Charles Spier, of this place, is the oldest living and most successful numismatist in the world. He has been engaged in the collection of coin for over fifty-seven years, and has now over 14,000 pieces, representing every species of coin ever produced in any year or under the dominion of any sovereign or government from the days of Semiramis and the Pharaohs down to the present time. His collection is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has over 10,000 of his pieces in the vaults of the Bank of California, and 4,000 or over here. At the Bank of California his collection is pronounced the best and most valuable in existence, not excepting those of Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Turkey, which are particularly extensive and valuable. A few days ago we examined the 4,000 of his pieces which he keeps here. They proved a most interesting study. Coins of the ancient Jewish Kingdom; of the various Kings, Consuls, and Emperors of Rome; of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, Nineveh, Babylon, China, Palmyra, Egypt, Japan, etc., with specimens of every year's coinage in all Christian lands from the time of Constantine till now, were exhibited in prodigal profusion. The Doctor has many coins which would sell for many thousands of dollars each. His collection has been the work of a lifetime. He has travelled nearly all over the world, and is constantly receiving new additions to his pieces from Europe and the East. He has gold and silver coins from the size of a very large tea-cup down to that of a pea. We wish we had the space to particularly describe some of them. The Doctor, who is in easy circumstances and greatly advanced in years, though still robust for one of his age, remains in Visalia on account of the excellence of the climate."

MARRIED.

GREGORY—MARSH—At Whitewater, Wis., Dec. 24, 1872, by the Rev. Theron Colton, Benjamin Gregory, of Janesville, Wis., to Miss Ella Marsh, of Chicago. No cards.

TITCOMB—PARKER—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, S. S. Parker, Esq., by Rev. H. G. Woodworth, Mr. Frederick A. Titcomb, of Chicago, and Miss Ella Marie Parker, of Harvard, Ill.

BOWEN—WALKER—At the residence of the bride, No. 19 Centre avenue, on Christmas Eve, Rev. O. H. Fowler officiating, E. R. Bowen and Mrs. Louise E. Walker. New Year's calls received at the bride's former home, and at home to friends every evening before New Year's, at No. 15 Centre avenue. No cards.

JONES—GOEWAY—At Downer's Grove, Ill., Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. S. Hitt, Mr. Thomas J. Jones, of Wilmington, Ill., and Miss Fannie L. Goeway.

☞ Beloit papers please copy.

DIED.

CORLIES—On Thursday, Dec. 26, after a lingering illness, Alfred W. Corlies, son of the late Joseph W. Corlies, of New York.

Funeral still o'clock, Monday, the 30th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edwin Maynard, No. 73 Ashland avenue.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MOORE—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, Robert Wilson Moore, son of Samuel M. and Martha W. Moore.

Funeral on Friday, Dec. 27, at his father's residence, No. 80 Ashland avenue, at 11 o'clock a. m.

MUSICAL.

400

Pianos and Organs

For the Holidays.

The largest stock in the city. Just look at some of our prices. Splendid new 7-octave Rosewood Pianos, which we fully guarantee.

PIANOS at $225.
PIANOS at $250.
PIANOS at $275.
PIANOS at $300.
PIANOS at $350.
PIANOS at $400.
ORGANS at $60.
ORGANS at $75.
ORGANS at 100.
ORGANS at $125.
ORGANS at $150.
ORGANS at $175.

We sell on instalments to suit purchasers.

STORY & CAMP,
211 State-st., cor. Adams.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
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Local Committee.

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GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. PEY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Donnelstein & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

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Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE

The Halford
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR FAMILY USE.

PINTS - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF-PINTS, 30 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE CHAMPION
Fire Extinguisher Co.,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Capital - - - $1,500,000

SAM'L H. PATTERSON, President.
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We have this day appointed HORATIO M. SMITH, No. 84 Market-st., our Agent at Chicago for the sale of our large, self-acting Village Engine and Hand Fire Extinguisher.

THE CHAMPION

Is declared to be the simplest, the most effective, and the only always reliable self-acting Fire Extinguisher in use. It is an entirely new invention. The letters patent all issued within the present year. It is therefore free from the defects of all other fire extinguishers before the public. The inventor of the CHAMPION, Mr. J. B. Van Dyne, having had many years' experience in introducing and handling fire extinguishers, brings forward the CHAMPION, greatly superior to all others.

Corporations and individuals desirous of protecting their property against fire, will do well to examine the CHAMPION on WHEELS, with 300 feet of hose, with hook and ladder attachment. It has a capacity o over

13,000 GALLONS

from a single charge of its two large cylinders, as arranged as to throw two effective streams over 100 feet for any length of time, or four effective streams over 100 feet, each at the same time, if an emergency requires. The

Champion Extinguisher,

Hand size, is a model of simplicity and effectiveness for the purpose intended—always ready, and never out of order. It acts with unerring certainty and with great efficiency.

Dec. 19, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Hide & Leather Bank
OF CHICAGO,
Southwest Corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,
WITH A
Capital of $300,000,
IS NOW PREPARED TO DO A